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GENEALOGICAL AND
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS
OF
American Families
Representative Citizens
Massachusetts
V. IX
ILLUSTRATED



PUBLISHERS
STATES HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1934

GUTHRIE, DONALD AND ALLEN, PUBLISHERS

1920 MADE YOUR VICTORY SICKENING
ON
24 JANUARY 1920

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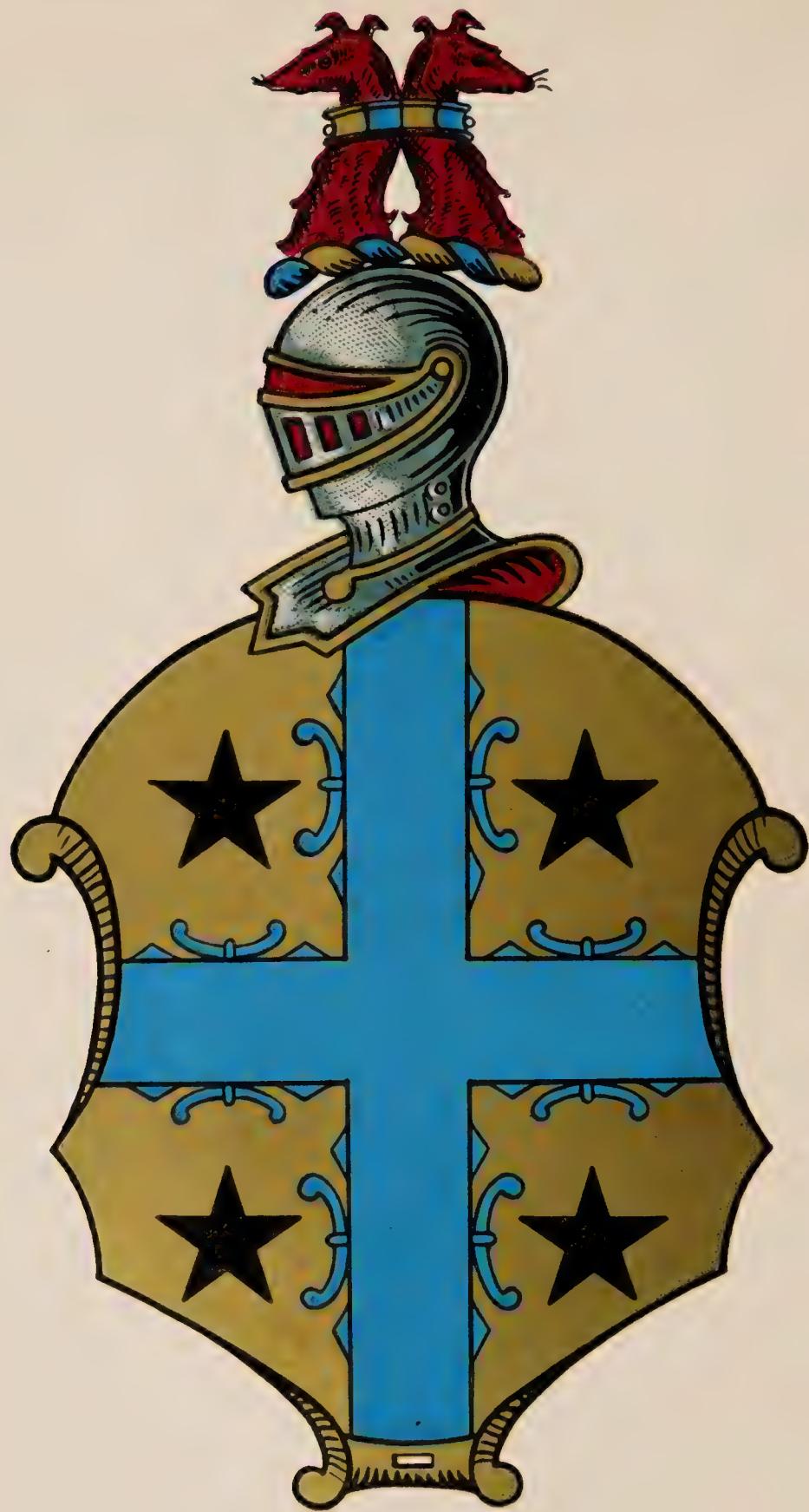
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Atkins

Arms: Or, a cross quarterly pierced flory and counterflory, azure, between four mullets sable.

Crest: Two greyhounds' heads endorsed, collar dovetailed, per pale or and azure counterchanged, erased gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

ATKINS

MENTION of the surname Atkins, also spelled Atkyns and Adkins is frequently found in the early records of New England. Joseph Atkins was in Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1630, and Abraham Atkins in Boston in 1642.

LUKE ATKINS is recorded in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639, where he married May 1, 1651, Mary, daughter of Deacon Richard Platt of New Haven. No further record of him is found in New Haven from where he is said to have removed to Middletown, Connecticut, and died there. His widow married Thomas Wetmore in Middletown, January 3, 1667.

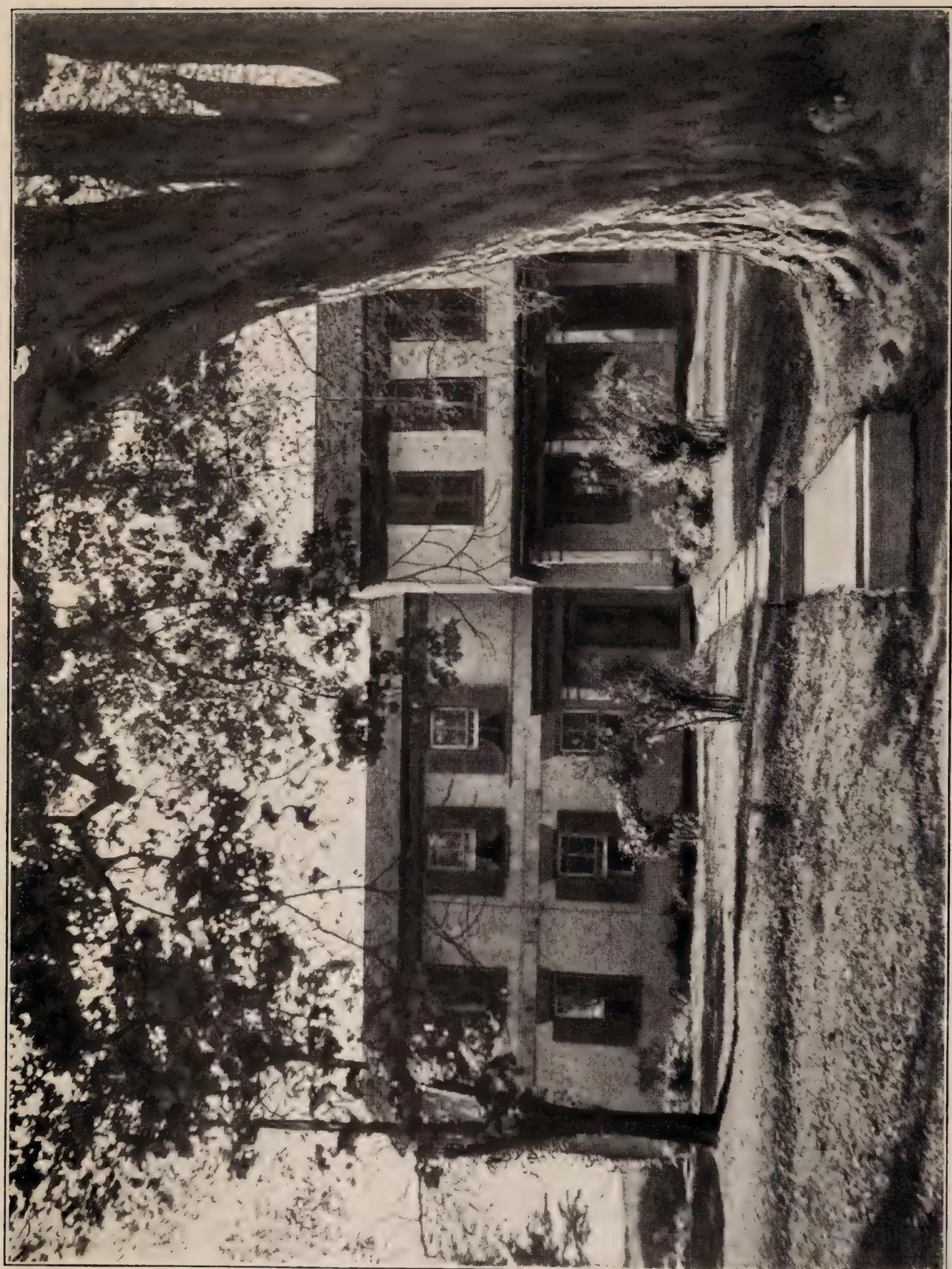
JOSIAH ATKINS, son of Luke Atkins, lived in Middletown and received a grant of land in the West Long Hill district not far from the present Atkins homestead on West Long Hill. He died September 12, 1690. On October 8, 1673, he married his step-sister, Elizabeth Wetmore, who was born in 1648, daughter of Thomas Wetmore.

ATKINS

EPHRAIM ATKINS, the fourth son of Josiah Atkins, was born March 9, 1685, and died December 26, 1760. He also lived in Middletown and on June 16, 1709, married Elizabeth Wetmore, born September 2, 1685, daughter of Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth Hubbard Wetmore. Elizabeth Hubbard, who was born in Middletown, January 15, 1659, and died December 6, 1725, was the daughter of George Hubbard the patriarch. She married, February 20, 1684, Thomas Wetmore, born October 19, 1652, and died February 1, 1689.

THOMAS ATKINS, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Wetmore) Atkins, was born April 5, 1710. In 1734 he built a house on Long Hill near the location of the present Atkins homestead. He married, August 6, 1735, Martha Miller, born March 28, 1705, daughter of "Governor" Benjamin Miller and a granddaughter of the Middletown pioneer, Thomas Miller.

History relates an interesting story concerning Martha Miller Atkins' great dislike of the Tory party;

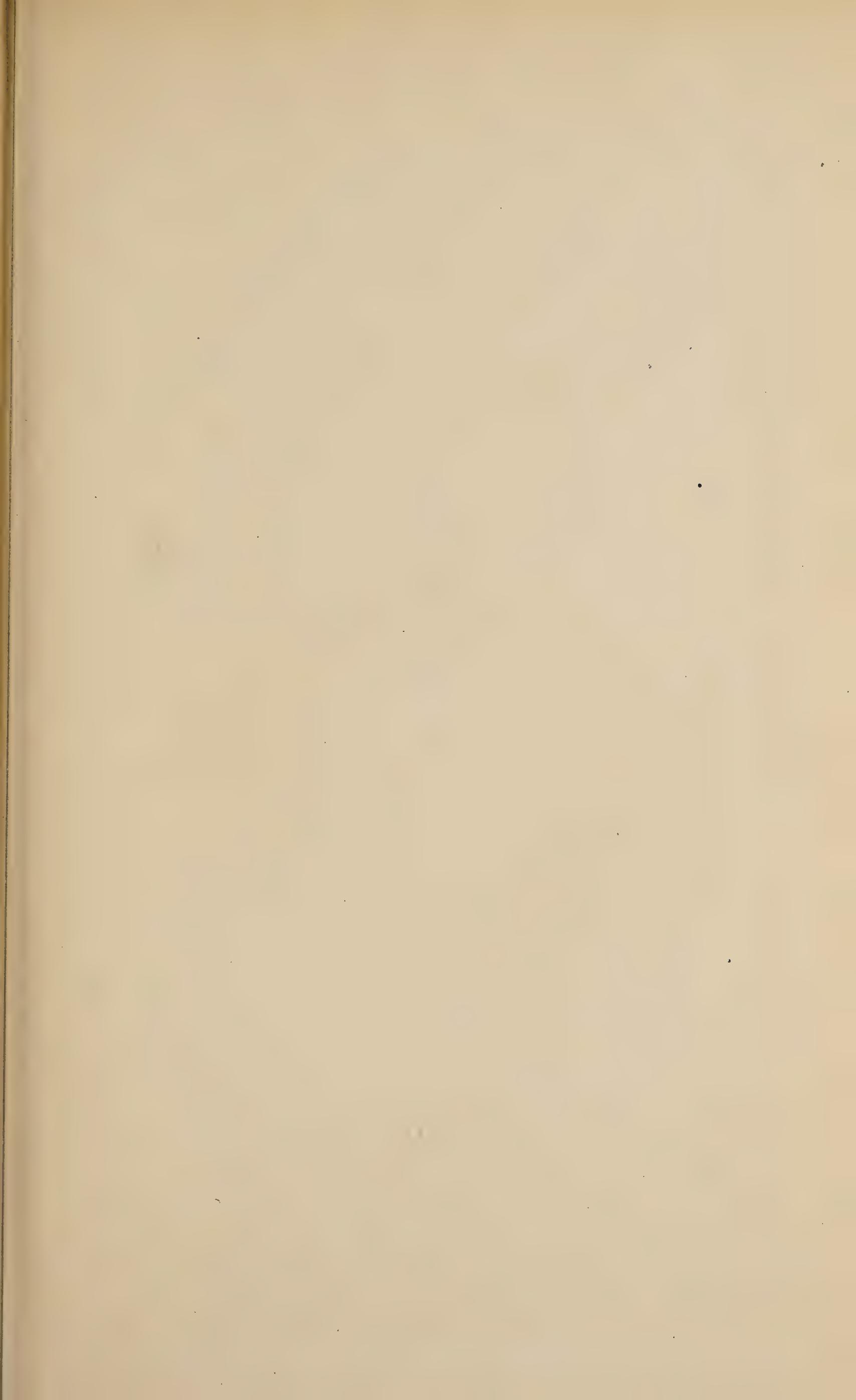


THE ATKINS HOMESTEAD, LONG HILL, CONNECTICUT.
BUILT BY ITHAMAR ATKINS IN 1807.

ATKINS

"When she was in her ninety-third year, a gentleman called at her house to ascertain through curiosity if she still bore at this advanced age, the same animosity to the Tory party that she had borne in the days of the Revolutionary War. No sooner was she informed that a person was in the house who was suspected of being a Tory (but who of course was merely playing a part) than she armed herself with a broomstick, entered the room where the stranger was at that moment and exclaiming 'I will not have a Tory in my house' attempted to expedite his departure by striking at him. He defended himself as best he could, and at once made a hasty retreat."

ITHAMAR ATKINS, son of Thomas and Martha (Miller) Atkins, was born in Middletown, November 16, 1757, and died January 27, 1829. He was one of the outstanding citizens of Middlesex County and one of the largest land owners in that section. His farm contained more than 800 acres, much of which has been retained in the family. In 1807, he built a large brick house on the site of the present Atkins home. Ithamar Atkins was a very industrious and capable farmer and acquired considerable means and





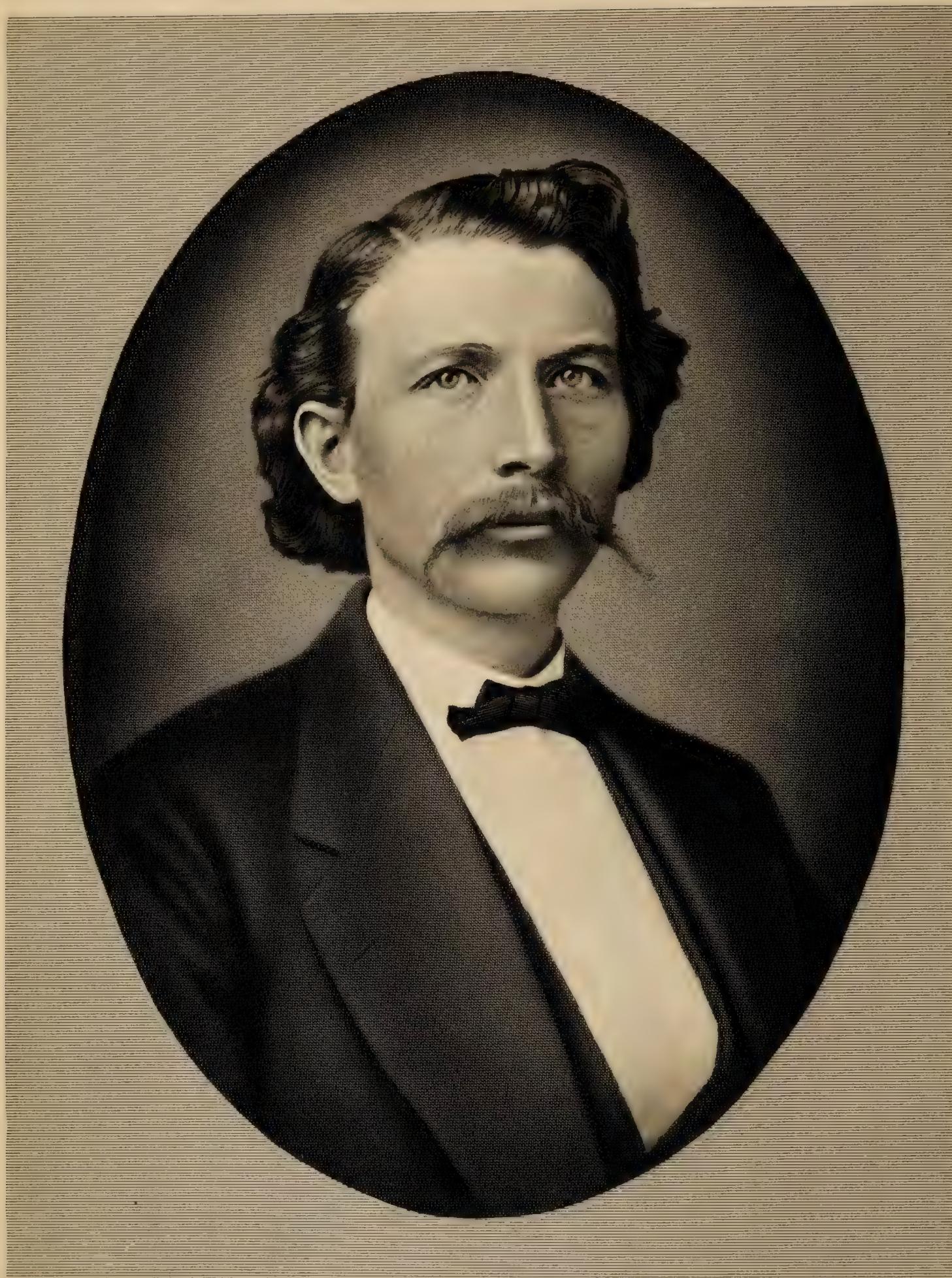
West-Atkins

ATKINS

property. He married, November 27, 1783, Anna Hubbard, born October 18, 1762, and died April 11, 1838. She was the daughter of Nehemiah and Sarah (Sill) Hubbard and a direct descendant of the patriarch George Hubbard.

ALBERT ATKINS, son of Ithamar and Anna (Hubbard) Atkins, was born on the old Atkins homestead September 14, 1804, and died January 30, 1881. He was only three years old when his parents removed to their new house which was to be his home throughout the rest of his life. Albert Atkins was educated in the district school and at a private school in Middletown. As a young man he was strongly inclined towards a military career which he was compelled to abandon because of his delicate health. With his elder brother Henry, he assisted in the management of the home farm and at the same time taught school. He acquired considerable reputation as a school teacher and it is of interest to note that his wife was one of his pupils.

Upon the death of his father he inherited his share



Steel Engraving by F. & G. C. Smith.

Thomas Jefferson Atkins

ATKINS

of the farm and by purchase acquired the interests of the other heirs. Having regained his health he took charge of the entire property and by his industry and intelligent effort became one of the leading farmers in Middlesex County. His methods of farming were far in advance of his time and he was ever willing to give his neighbors the benefit of his knowledge and experience. In later years he became an ardent reader and an unusually well informed man.

Mr. Atkins was a regular and consistent member of the Methodist church. In politics he was a democrat and though he was not willing to run for public office he exerted a strong influence in his community.

Albert Atkins married, January 1, 1836, Susan Eliza Hale, born in Middlefield, Connecticut, March 5, 1814, died October 20, 1864. She was the daughter of Joseph and Julia (Stow) Hale and the granddaughter of Joshua Stow. (See *Stow Line*.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON ATKINS, son of Albert and Susan Eliza (Hale) Atkins, was born August 18,

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1846, and died October 5, 1927. His preliminary education was obtained in the public school and later at the private preparatory school conducted by Daniel H. Chase in Middletown from which he was graduated.

Like his father, he also taught school as a young man and soon acquired a reputation as a teacher. He fully appreciated the advantages of an education and was determined to succeed in obtaining one. When he was twenty-two years old, he decided to go West and arrived in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he attended the State University. In order to defray the expenses of his education he secured a position in a planing mill and the fact that he had to work hard, did not deter him.

However, because of his father's advanced age, it became necessary for him to return home after a few years in Minneapolis, in order to relieve his father of some of the responsibility in connection with running the large farm. Later he took complete charge of the entire property and engaged in farming on a large

ATKINS

scale. Upon his father's death he inherited the farm, which he continued to operate successfully, and took an active part in its management until the time of his death.

During his later years he leased a considerable part of the land and though he was active to the last, he found time for recreation and study. His library contained many valuable and rare volumes and his keen mind was constantly probing into matters and subjects which have little or no interest for ordinary mankind. He was also unusually well informed on current events and topics, though his reading was mostly confined to the classics and the better kind of literature.

Mr. Atkins was one of the substantial citizens of his community; he acquired considerable property in Middletown and vicinity and was always fair and scrupulously honest in all his business dealings. His word was as good as his bond and through his integrity and uprightness of character he won the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Mary M. (House) Atkins

ATKINS

Mr. Atkins was a democrat and for many years served as Justice of the Peace. He was urged, on several occasions, to run for public office and his fellow townsmen were anxious to have him represent them in the State Legislature, but he always declined these honors.

In 1915 the old house, built by his grandfather, was torn down and on the same site Mr. Atkins erected a large modern residence in which he lived until his death. He was a charter member of Mattabessett Grange, No. 42, P. of H., and a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

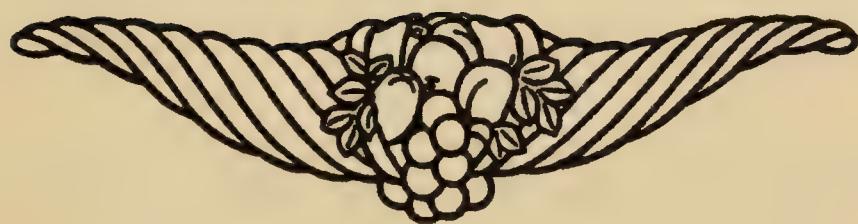
Thomas Jefferson Atkins married in Minneapolis, October 9, 1872, Mary M. House, who was born August 18, 1852, in Manchester, New Hampshire, and died February 14, 1883. She was a daughter of Josiah and Hannah House, and attended the State University of Minnesota at the time Mr. Atkins was a student there.

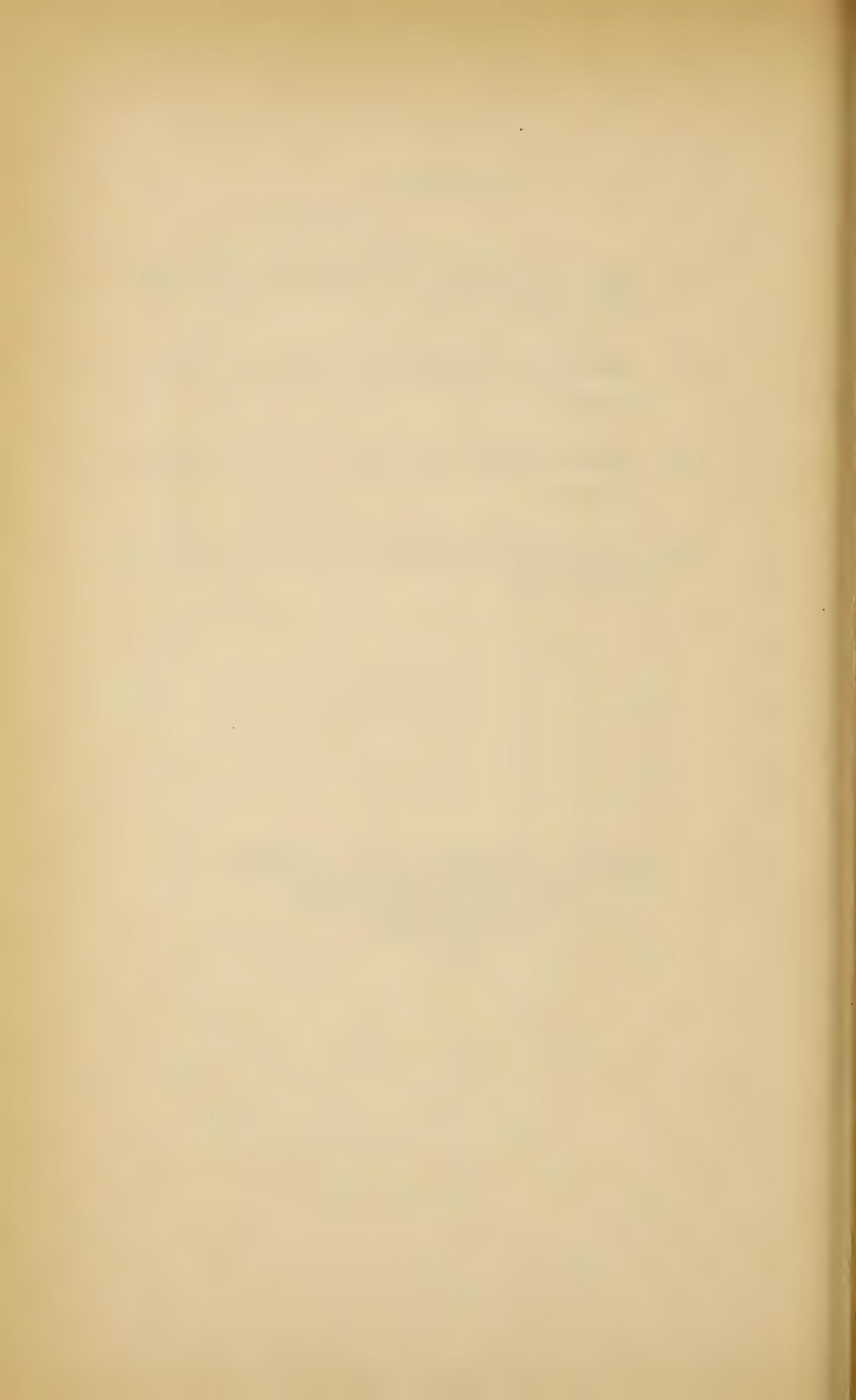
Thomas Jefferson and Mary M. (House) Atkins were the parents of the following children:

ATKINS

- (1) George Raymond, born January 31, 1874, died December 20, 1920.
- (2) Albert, born December 2, 1878, died January 8, 1883.
- (3) Richard House, born June 13, 1882, died May 23, 1909.
- (4) Grace Marion, who resides at the old homestead in Long Hill.

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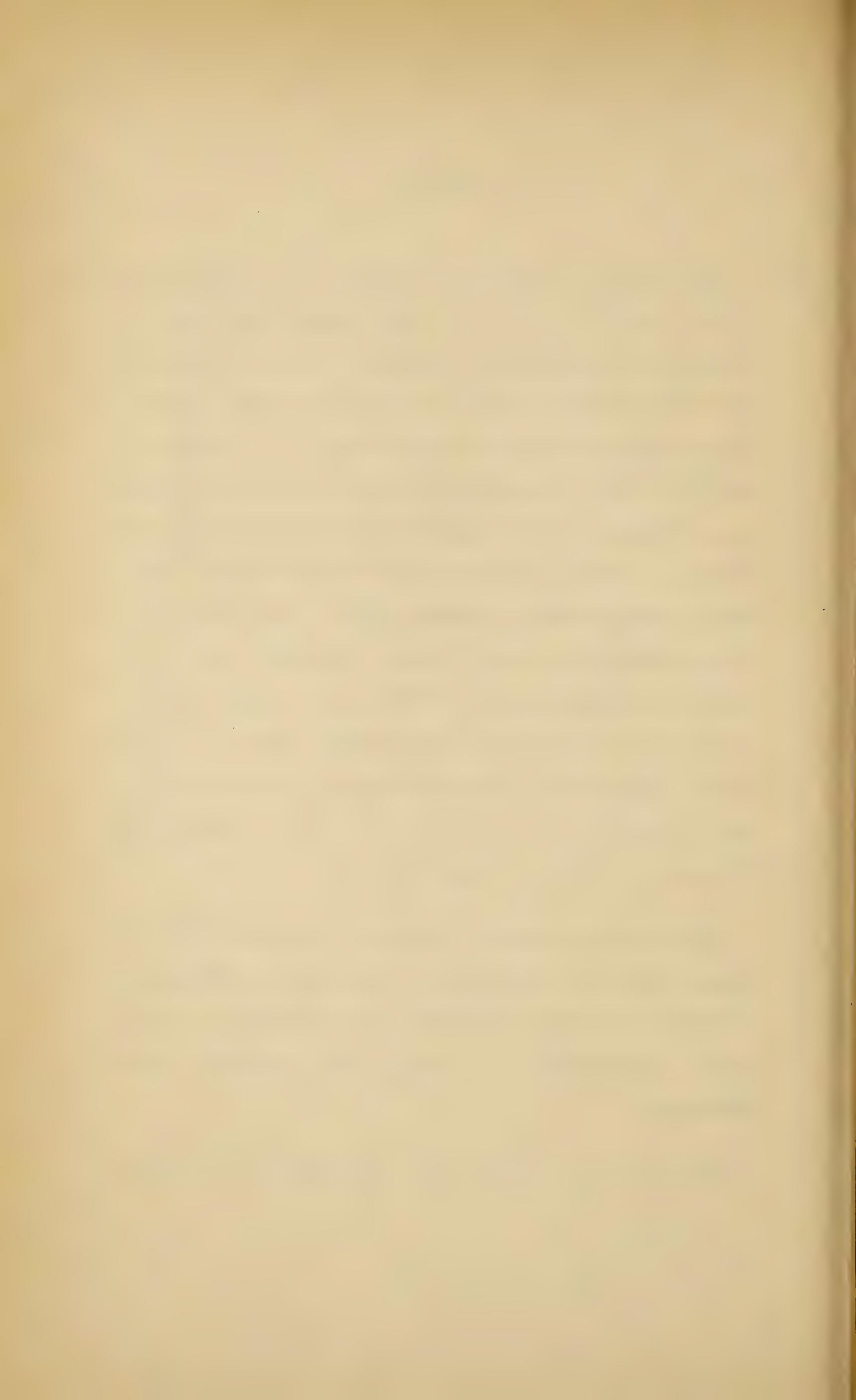


STOW

JOHN STOW, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born about 1595 in Hawkins, Kent County, England. He sailed on the ship "Elizabeth," April 9, 1634, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman May 3, 1634. He was a member of the Artillery Company of Boston in 1638 and was elected to the General Court in 1639. John Stow married Elizabeth Bigg, who accompanied him from England. Of John Stow, the apostle Eliot wrote "He was a Kentish man," and of his wife Elizabeth, "* * * She was a godly matron, a blessing not only to her family, but to all the church, and after a few years among us she died and left a good savor behind her." John Stow died October 26, 1643, and his wife died in August, 1638.

JOHN STOW, son of John and Elizabeth (Bigg) Stow, was born in England and came to Roxbury with his father and mother. He arrived in Middletown, November 13, 1668, and married Mary Wetmore.

NATHANIEL STOW, son of John and Mary

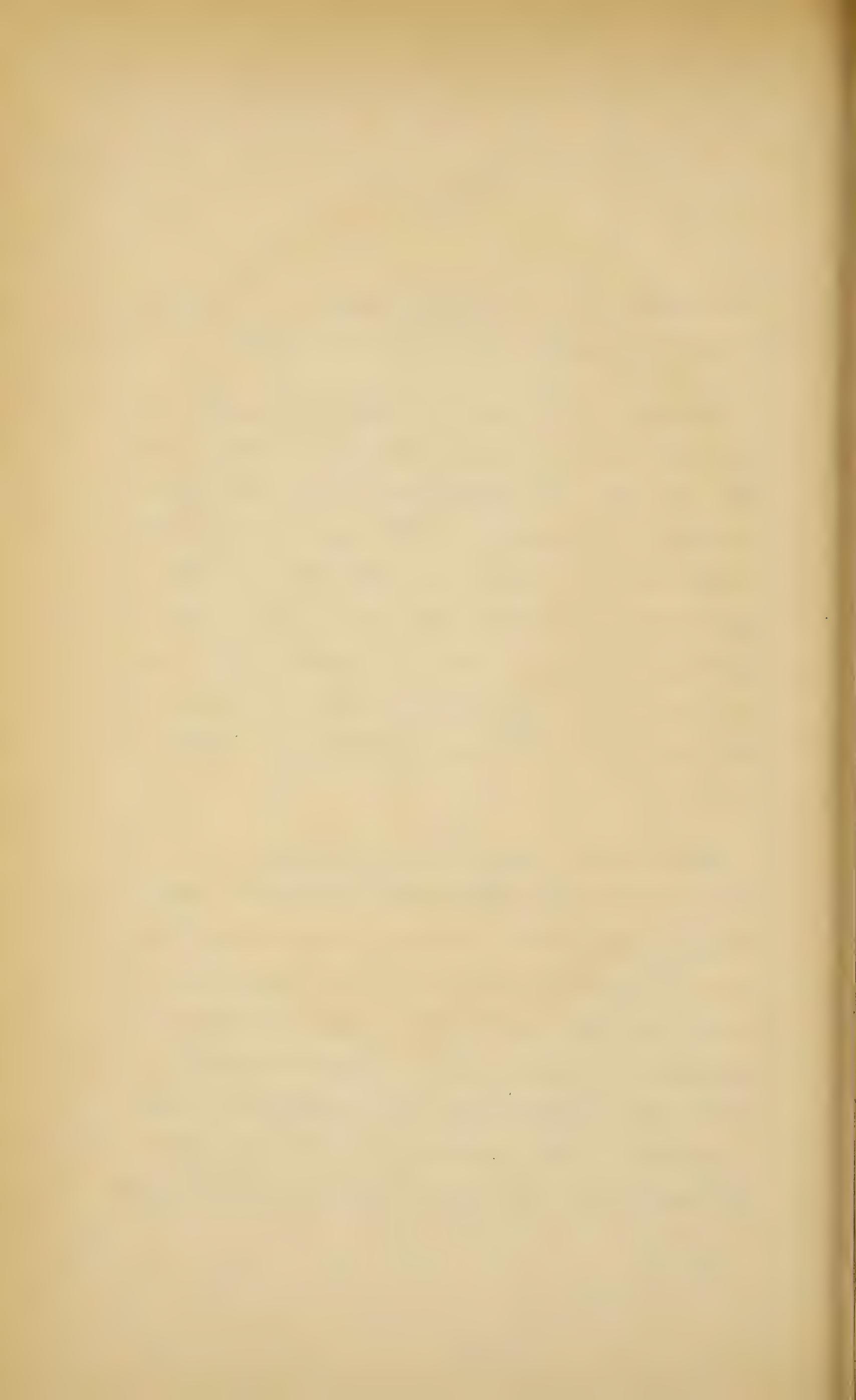


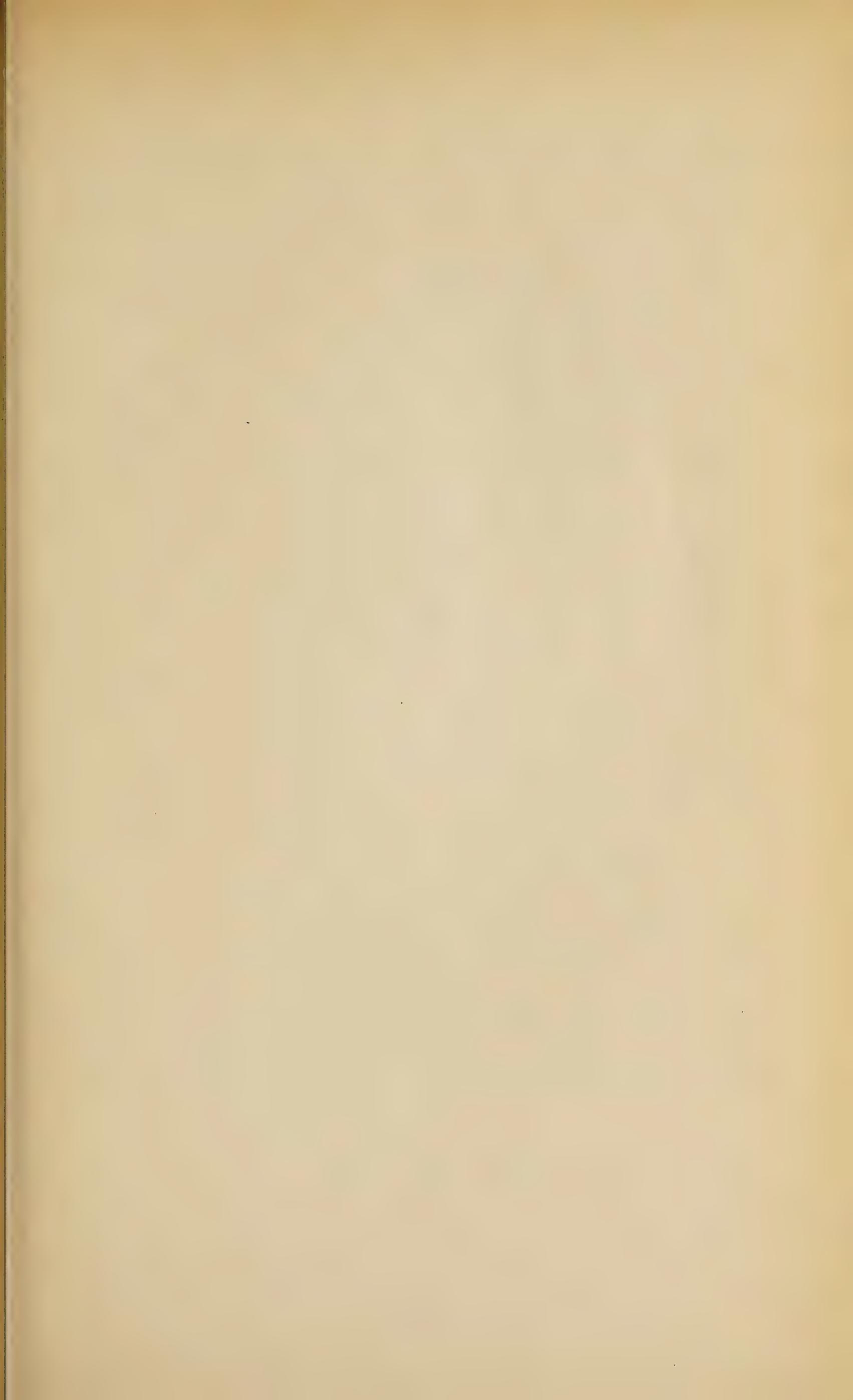
STOW

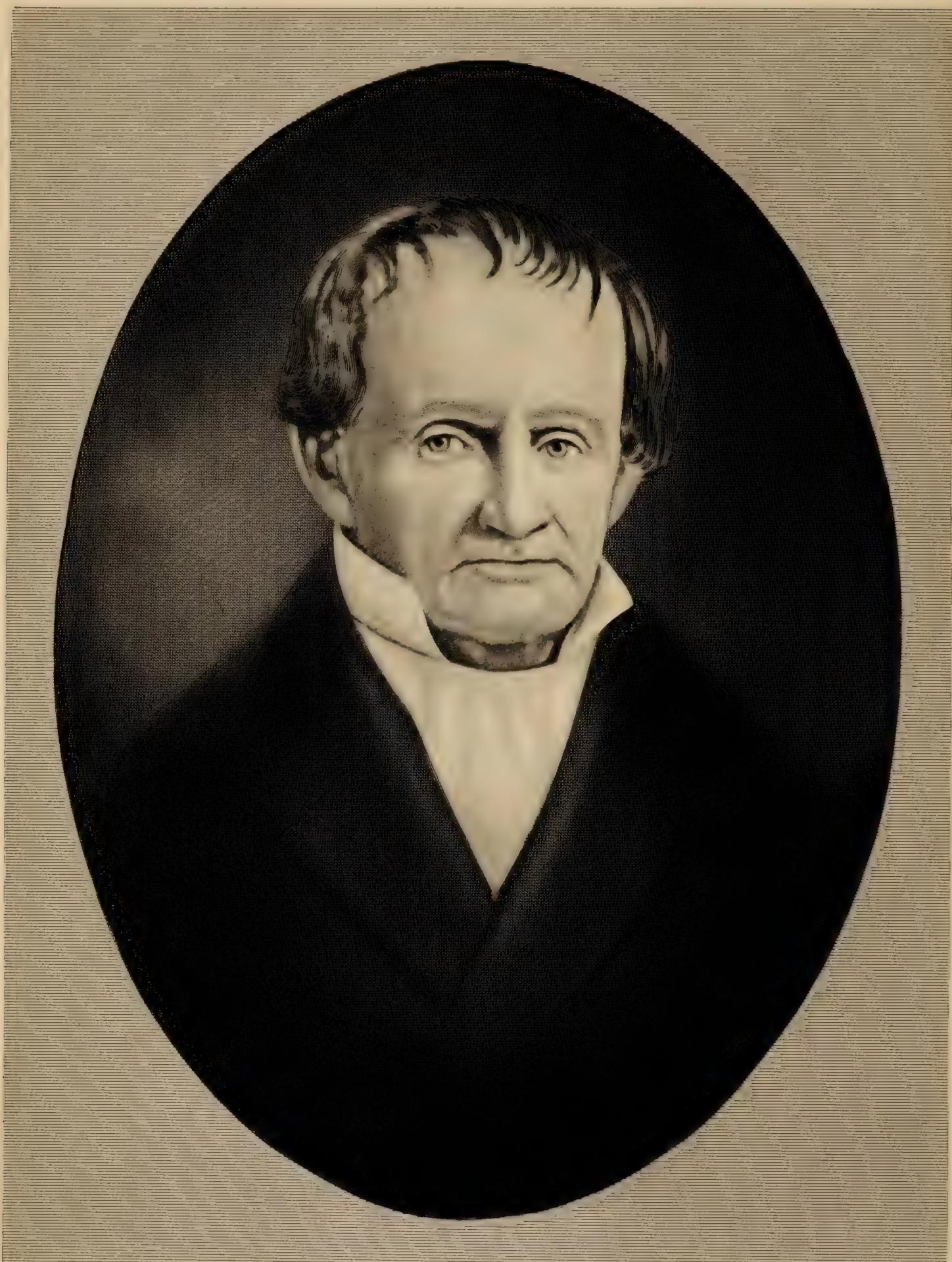
(Wetmore) Stow, was born February 22, 1675. He married, February 16, 1702, Sarah Sumner.

ELIAKIM STOW, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sumner) Stow, was born March 2, 1707-09, and died in 1797. He married in 1732, Lydia Miller, daughter of Benjamin Miller, one of the first settlers of Middlefield. His land extended from a point east of what is known as Lee's Mill, westerly to the top of the mountain. Eliakim Stow was a progressive and industrious man and the owner of a flour mill, a saw mill and a mill for the carding of wool.

ELIHU STOW, son of Eliakim and Lydia (Miller) Stow, was born in Middlefield. He married Jemima Payne, whose parents were forced to leave their home in Long Island when the British occupied that place. Elihu Stow was noted for his frankness in expressing his opinions, he was so much opposed to taxation for the support of the ministry that he allowed his horse to be sold at public auction, rather than pay what he considered an unjust tax. He was a kindhearted







Steel Engraving by Finlay & Cann

Joshua Stow

STOW

gentleman, and anxious to help those less fortunate. He was buried in the "Old Burying Ground," Middlefield.

JOSHUA STOW, son of Elihu and Jemima (Payne) Stow, was born in Middlefield, April 22, 1762, and died October 11, 1842. He was one of the most outstanding figures of his day. He served in the Revolutionary War from 1781 to 1783 under Colonel Herman Swift in the Third Regiment of the line. He received a pension for his services. In his younger years he was employed by the State of Connecticut as a surveyor and in 1796 was sent to the Western Reserve where he became one of the pioneers. On his first journey to the Reserve, he made the trip from Buffalo to Cleveland in a canoe guided by Indians. General Moses Cleveland, founder of Cleveland, Ohio, was general agent of the party and the work of surveying was begun immediately upon arrival. One party started southward on the Pennsylvania line and another under General Cleveland travelled along the lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga and there laid the foundation of the principal city of the

STOW

Reserve. By the close of the year 1800 there were thirty-two settlements. Joshua Stow purchased a township and named it Stow. Later he bought many homesteads in Middletown for which he exchanged lands in Stow township. At Cuyahoga Falls, he built a mill, making practical use of the natural water power.

Joshua Stow was one of the leaders in the Anti-Federalist party and an ardent member of the Universalist Church. His force of character is demonstrated by the following incident:

“During the difficulties with the Eagle Bank of New Haven, three men of Middletown, Connecticut, were put under bonds that they would not leave the city of Middletown. The other two forfeited their bonds and returned to their homes, but Joshua refused to do so, and for years remained without visiting his home in Middlefield. His wife would ride in and consult him in regard to the farm and so forth. At last some interested parties became anxious to have him forfeit his bond and accordingly they hired a man to take Mr. Stow beyond the specified limits. It was fine

STOW

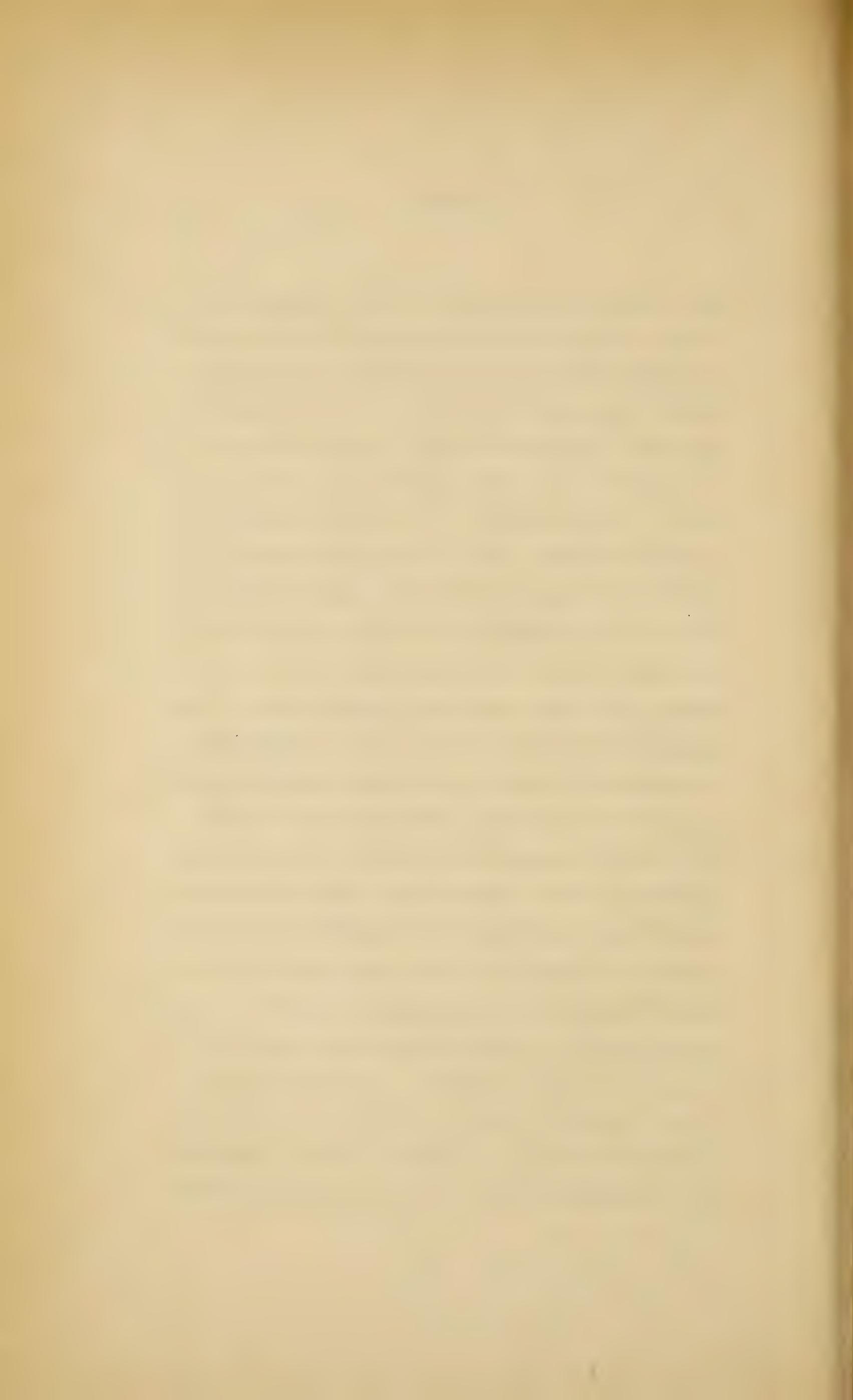
sleighting and the man invited Mr. Stow to ride with him. As they neared the northern limit of the city, Mr. Stow said, 'You must stop, I cannot go farther.' 'Never mind,' said the man, and struck his horse a sharp blow. 'But I do mind,' said Mr. Stow and rolled from the sleigh before the limit was reached."

The following obituary from a western paper now in possession of a member of the Stow family correctly summarizes the career of Joshua Stow:

"Died at his residence in Middlefield, Connecticut, on the 11th of Oct. (1842), Hon. Joshua Stow, in the eighty-first year of his age. Truly, 'a good man has fallen in Israel.' His name has since 1796 been associated with the history of the Western Reserve, and no man has contributed more to its advancement and prosperity. He visited this country in 1796 as agent for the Connecticut Western Land Company, having charge of the surveying party which was sent out by the company that year, to survey the 'Reserve' into townships. They landed at Conneaut harbor on the 4th of July of that year, and there celebrated in that 'temple not made with hands,'

STOW

the glorious anniversary of our Independence. This commenced the settlement of the Reserve. It was the first step in the march of improvement which has made 'this wilderness to blossom like the rose.' Since that time his name has been closely identified with the improvement and settlement of the Reserve. It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that of the whole number of individuals composing the Connecticut Western Reserve Land Company (and most of them were wealthy) but few saved themselves by the investment. Mr. Stow has largely contributed to the prosperity of this town. He has made liberal investments of capital in erecting extensive mills upon his waterpower, which are now standing. We believe Judge Stow was the last surviving member of the 'Connecticut Western Reserve Land Company.' Judge Stow has filled important offices in his own State with great credit to himself. He was for several years chief judge of the county court, for several years a member of both branches of the Legislature, and for more than twenty years, he filled the office of Postmaster at Middletown, Connecticut. This last office he held until within two years of his death, when

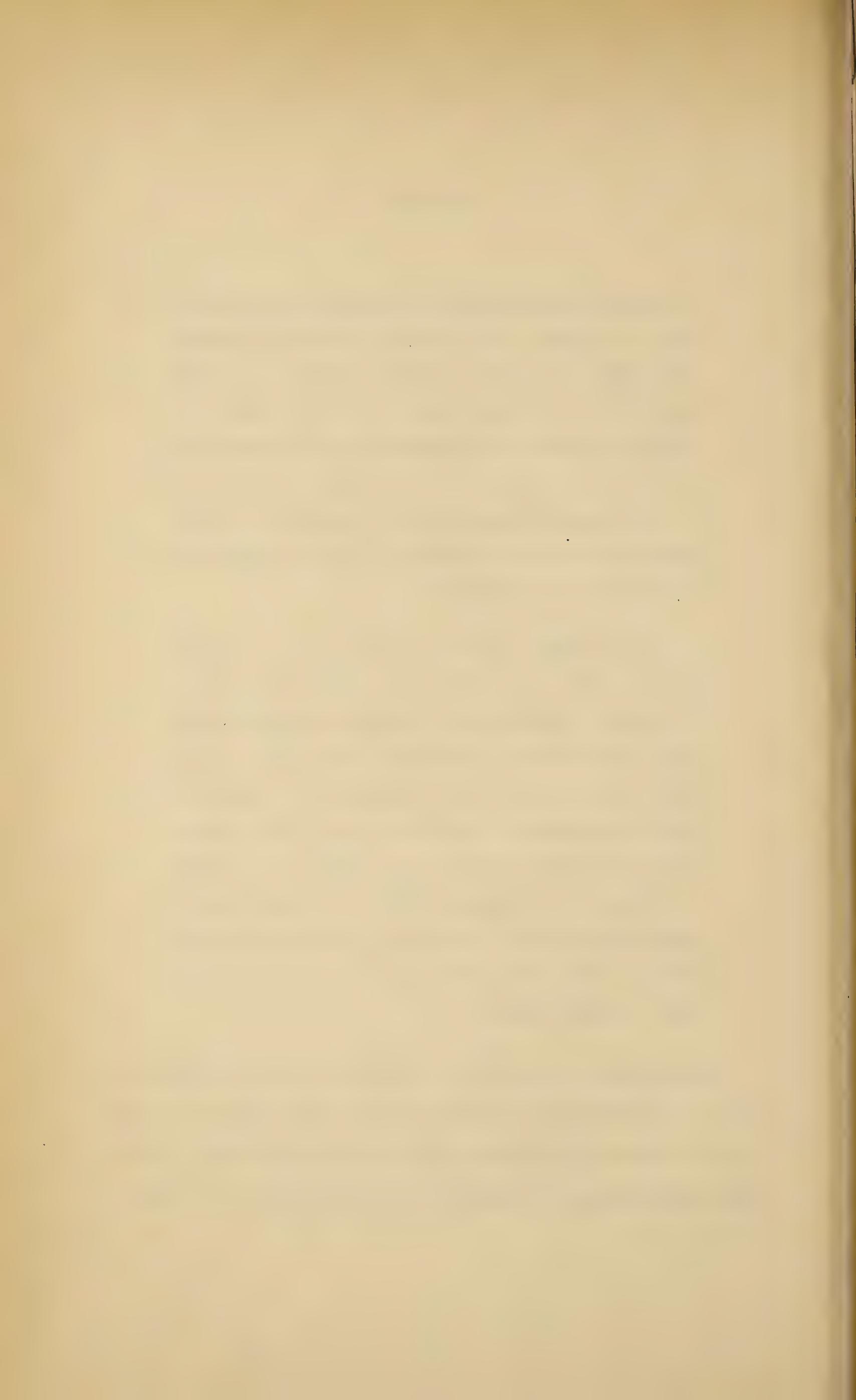


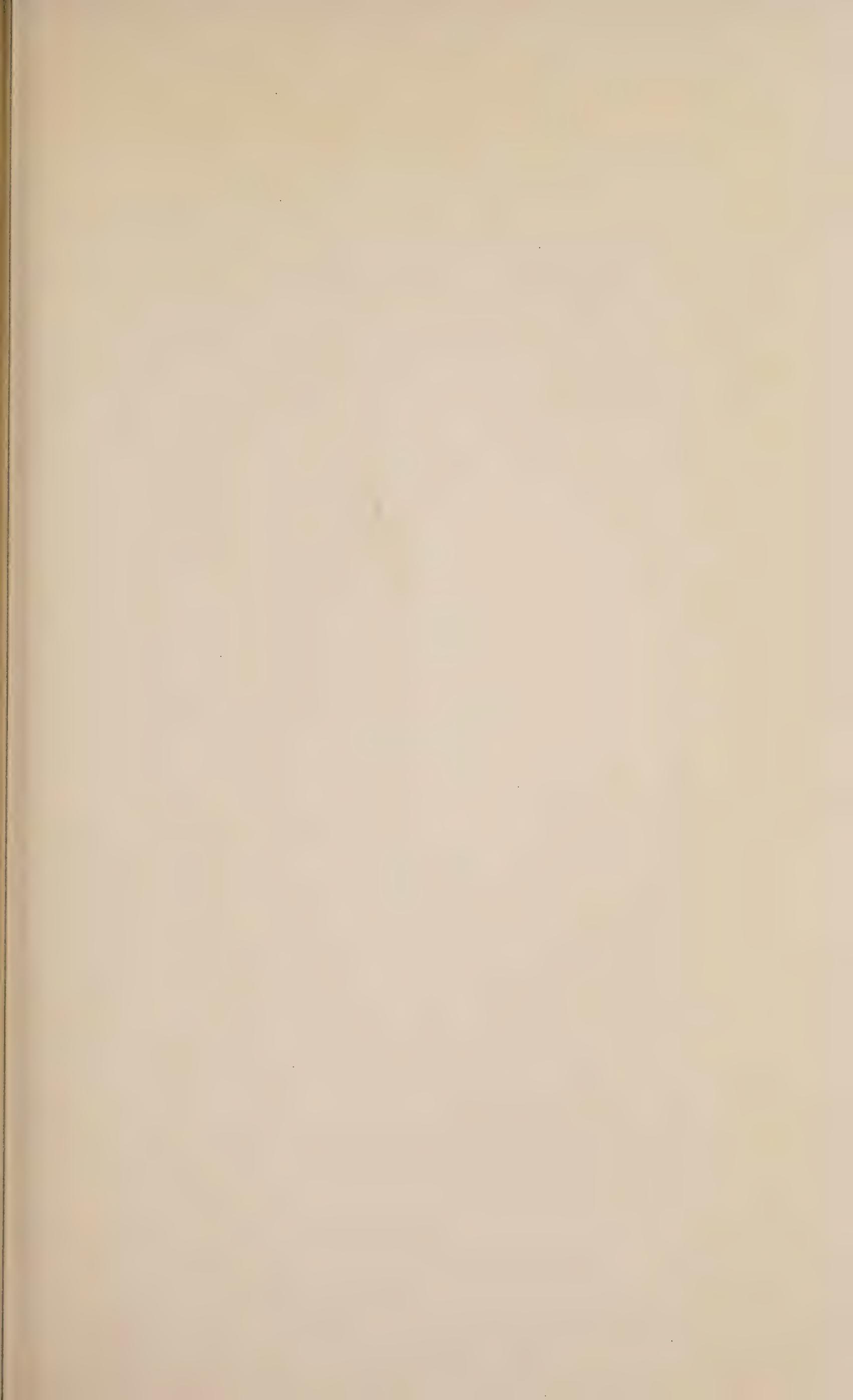
STOW

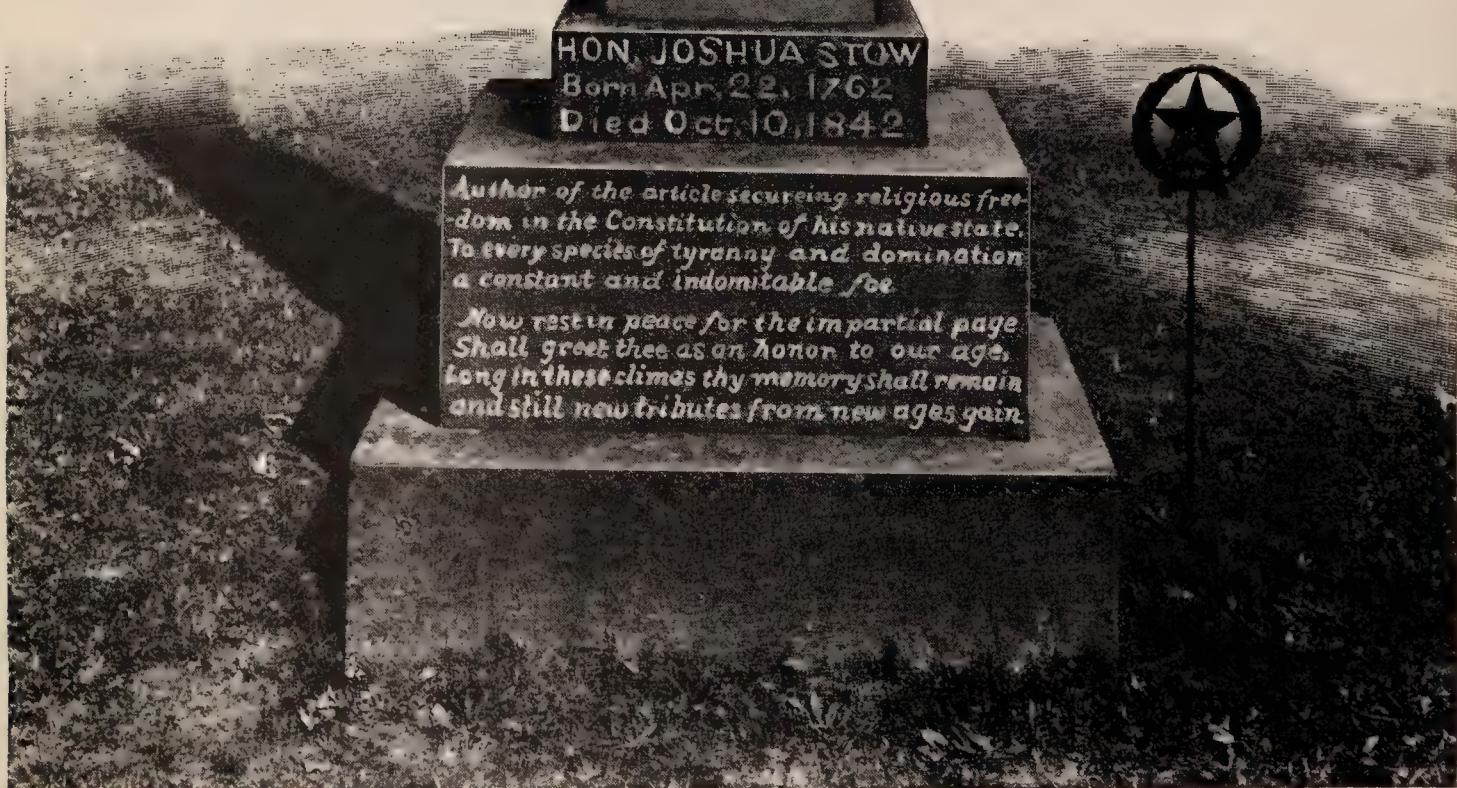
he resigned on account of the increasing infirmities of old age. As a member of the Legislature and judge, he gained the reputation of a wise, sagacious and honest man. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and received from the bounty of his country a pension, — 'a badge,' as he called it — of honorable service; the language of kindness and gratitude which the present generation was speaking to the past.

"Judge Stow was a Christian and a philanthropist. He was ever kind and benevolent to the needy. He delighted in acts of humanity and love. Mr. Stow has left to his heirs, as the fruits of his toil, industry and enterprise, a large and extensive property in this section, but he has left a far richer legacy in the bright example of a virtuous and honorable life. He died from no protracted illness. His spirit seemed weary with old age and it took its flight for another, and we trust happier world."

Joshua Stow served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Connecticut in 1818 and his work there as the author of the article securing complete religious toleration, is undoubtedly his great-







STOW

est achievement. By this enlightened legislature Connecticut was placed far in advance of the times.

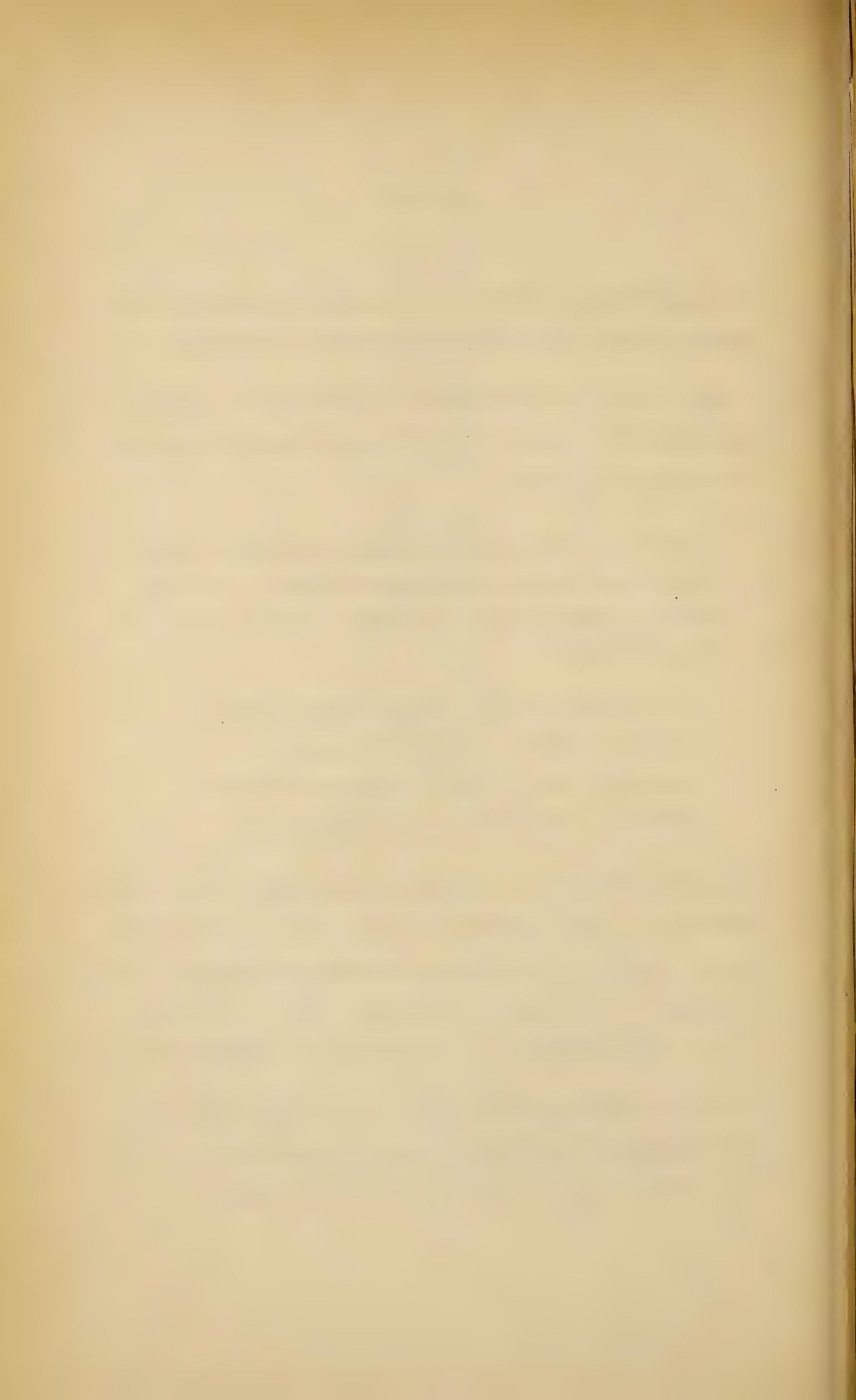
On the large monument in Middlefield Cemetery erected to the memory of this great man, the inscription reads as follows:

“Author of the Article securing religious freedom in the Constitution of his native State. To every species of tyranny and despotism a constant and indomitable foe.”

*“Now rest in peace for the impartial page,
Shall greet thee as an honor to our age,
Long in these climes thy memory shall remain
And still new tributes in new ages gain.”*

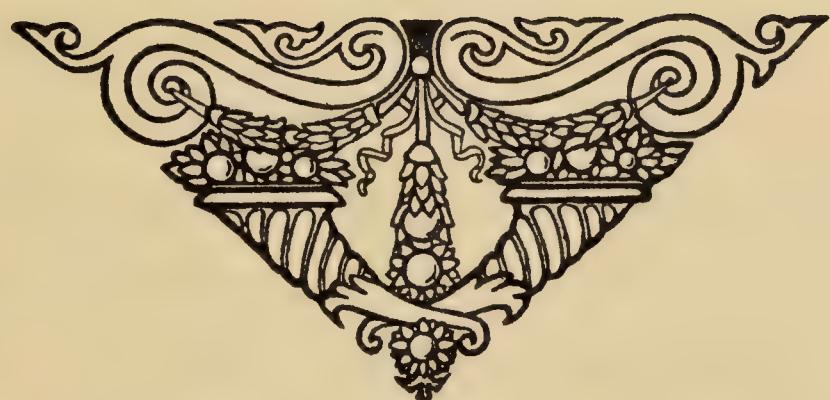
Joshua Stow did not frame the epitaph to be carved on his monument, but his friends did and the Article referred to in the inscription remains unchanged after a lapse of more than a century. “He worked not alone for his generation, his works do follow him.”

Joshua Stow married Ruth, daughter of David Coe of Middlefield, and they were the parents of Julia Stow, who became the wife of Joseph Hale.



STOW

SUSAN ELIZA HALE, daughter of Joseph and Julia (Stow) Hale, was born in Middlefield, March 5, 1814, where she died October 20, 1864. She married January 1, 1836, Albert Atkins. (*See Atkins line.*)



BEADLE

THE surname of Beadle is of English and Anglo-French origin and is derived from the office of beadle or bedle. The duties of this important office are defined as follows: "Whether in the forest or any other court, the servitor, who executed processes, or attended to proclamations". It was also the duty of the beadle to walk before kings, carrying a mace and keeping order. The surname is found written in various forms, such as: Bedellus, Beadell, Beaddall, Bedel, Biddle and Beadle. The name of Goodwin Bedallus, Roger le Bedel and Martin le Bedel appear in Domesday records.

SAMUEL BEADLE, first of the name in America, resided in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1656, and removed to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1661. He married Susanna, surname unknown, who died December 13, 1661. Samuel Beadle died March 10, 1663-64, and his will was filed in Salem records, May 12, 1663-64.

Samuel and Susanna Beadle were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Nathaniel, of whom further.

BEADLE

- (2) Samuel, married Hannah Lemon.
- (3) Thomas, married Elizabeth Drake, July 18, 1679, and they were the parents of the following children:
 - (i) Elizabeth, born July 9, 1681.
 - (ii) Mary, born April 5, 1683.
 - (iii) Thomas, born March 16, 1685.
 - (iv) Benjamin, born July 7, 1687.
 - (v) Thomas, born December 10, 1689-90.
 - (vi) John, born December 14, 1691-92.
- (4) Elizabeth.
- (5) Dorothy, born in 1657, married William Lord.
- (6) Abigail, born July 24, 1661, died in infancy.

NATHANIEL BEADLE, son of Samuel and Susanna Beadle, died in 1704. He was a cordwainer and lived in Salem. He married, April 20, 1671, Mary Hicks.

Nathaniel and Mary (Hicks) Beadle were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Thomas, born November 21, 1671.
- (2) Mary, born September 20, 1673, married Benjamin Gray.

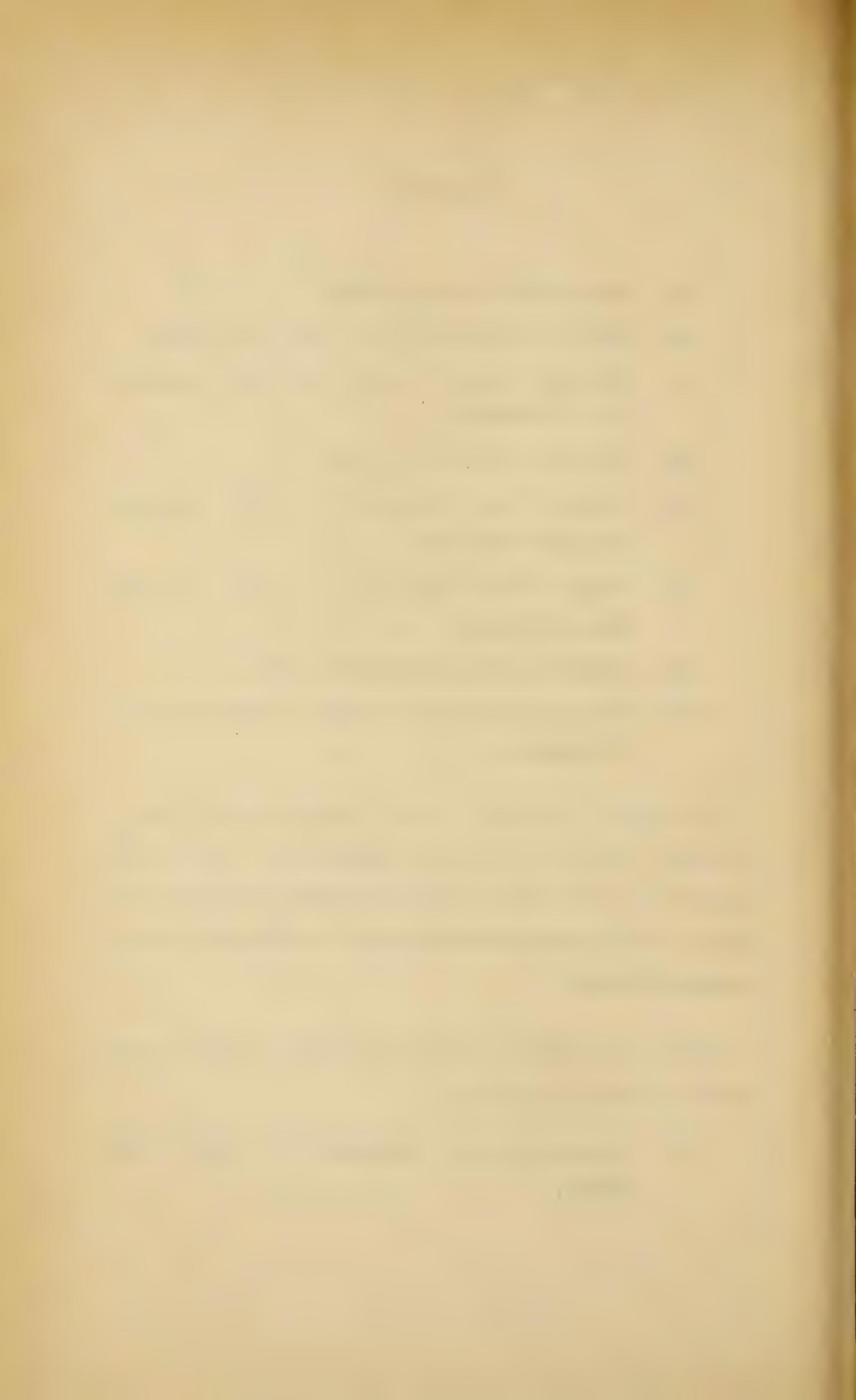
BEADLE

- (3) Nathaniel, of whom further.
- (4) John, born February 29, 1678, died young.
- (5) Elizabeth, born October 25, 1679, married Peter Henderson.
- (6) John, born August 12, 1683.
- (7) Abigail, born August 2, 1685, married Benjamin Henderson.
- (8) Joseph, born October 14, 1687, married Elizabeth Evans.
- (9) Jonathan, born November 2, 1689.
- (10) David, born April 18, 1692, married Rebecca Gillingham.

NATHANIEL BEADLE, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Hicks) Beadle, was born October 17, 1675, and died before 1715. He resided in Salem and, like his father, was a cordwainer. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

Nathaniel and Elizabeth Beadle were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Susannah, born November 13, 1695, died young.



BEADLE

- (2) John, married Mercy English.
- (3) Eunice.
- (4) Lois.
- (5) Nathaniel, of whom further.
- (6) Mary, born September 18, 1708.
- (7) Josiah, born August 3, 1711.
- (8) Samuel Sharp, died January 5, 1762. He graduated from Yale College in 1757.

NATHANIEL BEADLE, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Beadle, was born December 15, 1703, and died February 10, 1762. He was the owner of a farm in Wallingford, Connecticut, where he became a prominent and influential citizen and served as captain in the militia. He married, November 10, 1726, Elizabeth Hitchcock.

Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Beadle were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Elizabeth, born September 17, 1727.
- (2) Susannah, born September 17, 1727.
- (3) John, of whom further.
- (4) Hannah.

BEADLE

- (5) Sarah.
- (6) Lois, married John Hull.
- (7) Mehitable.
- (8) Nathaniel, died March 4, 1763.

JOHN BEADLE, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Beadle, was born at the homestead established by his father in Wallingford. He was also prominent and active in the affairs of his town and enlisted in the 5th Connecticut Light Horse Company of the Continental Army, serving as a Captain during the Revolutionary War. He married a daughter of John Baker, of Wallingford. They were the parents of the following children:

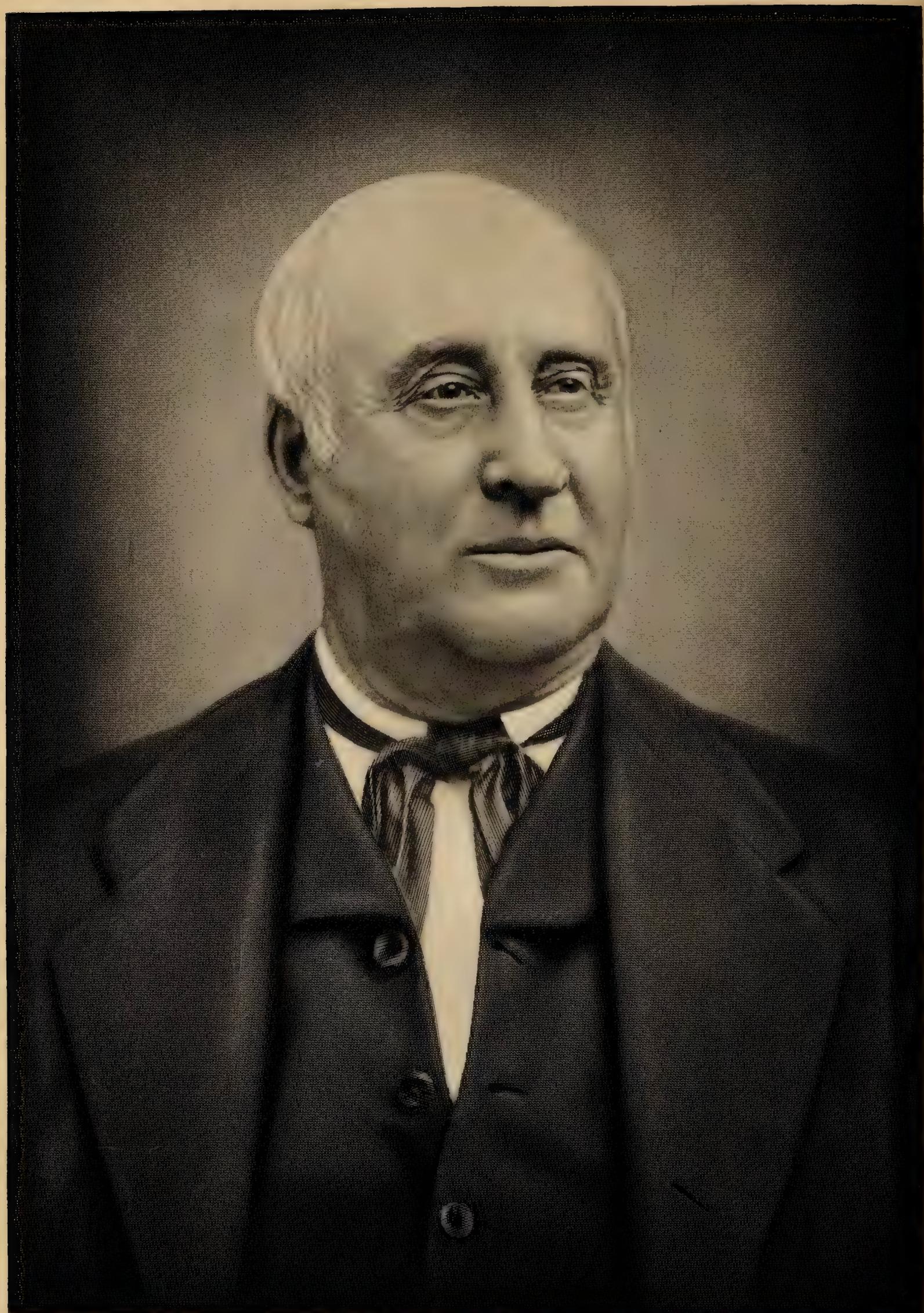
- (1) John.
- (2) Henry.
- (3) Joseph.
- (4) Alfred, of whom further.

ALFRED BEADLE, son of John Beadle, was born in Wallingford and died at the age of eighty-six. He learned the wagonmaking trade in Wallingford, and as a young man established himself as the first wagon-

BEADLE

maker in Cheshire, Connecticut, where he carried on a prosperous business. Politically he was a Democrat and was a member of the Congregational Church. He married Polly (or Mary) Donscomb, and they were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Philander, of whom further.
- (2) Henry, died unmarried.
- (3) Benajah, born in 1815 and died October 4, 1890. He married Julia Hitchcock. They were the parents of the following children:
 - (i) William, who was a soldier of Company A., 20th Connecticut V. I., during the Civil War, died in early manhood from the effects of army life.
 - (ii) Henry, who lived in Cheshire, married in 1875, Ella, daughter of Alonzo and Laura (Merriam) Hawes. They had one daughter who died young.
 - (iii) Edward, who married and removed to Hartford, Connecticut.
- (4) James.
- (5) A daughter, died in infancy.



Engraving by Henry S. Conn

Philander Beadle



Steel Engraving by Finley & Coan

Adaline Grace (Brooks) Beadle

BEADLE

PHILANDER BEADLE, son of Alfred and Polly, or Mary (Donscomb) Beadle, was born September 4, 1811, and died in Syracuse, New York, December 27, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Cheshire and learned the wagonmaker's trade under his father's instruction. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, Benajah, and in 1838, moved to New York State with his family. They travelled by the barge canal to Utica and overland by wagon to Syracuse and finally settled on the so-called "Sackett Farm," in the town of Geddis.

In 1841, he removed to Syracuse where he was one of the early settlers. Philander Beadle was a man of unusual foresight and soon realized the advantages that the canal offered for transportation. He purchased several canal boats, which he operated between Buffalo and New York and soon built up a thriving and prosperous trade. He was a prominent and respected citizen of Syracuse and an enthusiastic supporter of its activities.

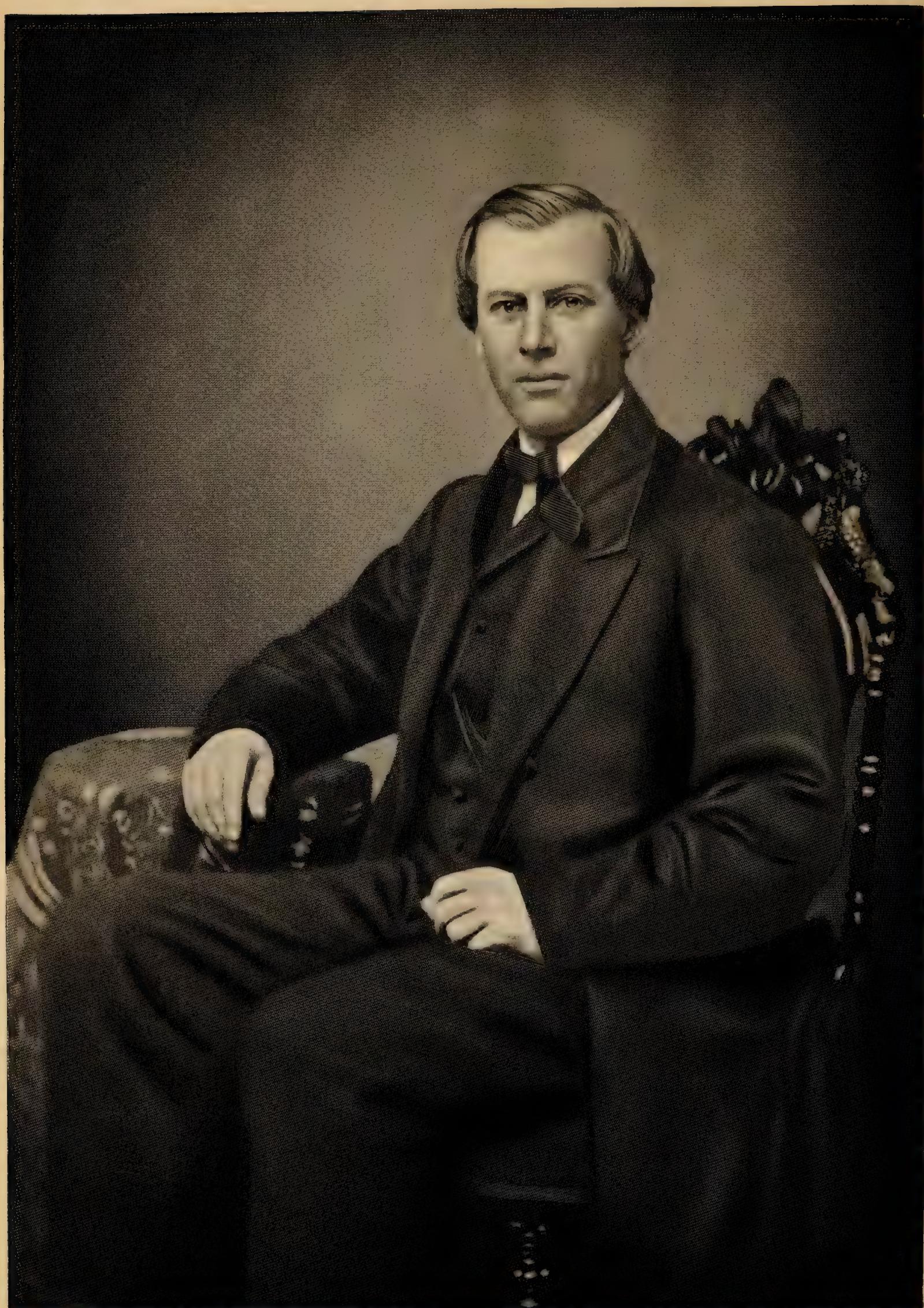
Philander Beadle married Adaline Grace Brooks, who was born June 28, 1811, and died June 9, 1889.

BEADLE

Philander and Adaline Grace (Brooks) Beadle were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Donald, of whom further.
- (2) George, of whom further.
- (3) Frank, born in Syracuse, September 6, 1839, died in Buffalo, New York, January 16, 1902. He married, January 30, 1866, in Syracuse, Agnes Ann Doll, who was born in Napanock, Ulster County, June 30, 1840, and died in Buffalo, May 22, 1908.
- (4) Jane, born October 30, 1841, died January 30, 1925.

DONALD BEADLE, son of Philander and Adaline Grace (Brooks) Beadle, was born in Syracuse, where he received his preliminary education and later became associated with his father operating canal boats between Buffalo and New York. Being of an adventurous disposition, he was lured to the West during the gold rush and finally settled in Alameda, California, where he became a highly respected citizen.



Engraving by F. May & Son

George Beadle

BEADLE

He married Sarah Stetson and they were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Alfred William, born in San Francisco, California; married in Alameda, Marabelle Holt, who was born in Alameda, a daughter of Robert N. Holt. They were the parents of Ruth and Alexander Frank Beadle.
- (2) George Sherman, born in San Francisco in 1869; married in San Francisco in 1902, Caroline, daughter of Fred Howard. She was born in San Francisco. They were the parents of Caroline, Howard, and Doris Beadle.
- (3) Ella Brooks, born in San Francisco; married in Alameda, Frank L. Warner.
- (4) Donald Burgess, born in San Francisco in 1872; married in San Francisco in 1900, Theresa Alexander, daughter of Philip and Sophia Alexander. She was born in San Francisco in 1875. They were the parents of Philip Stetson Beadle and Philander Brooks Beadle.

GEORGE BEADLE, son of Philander and Adaline Grace (Brooks) Beadle, was born in Syracuse, September 8, 1837, where he died July 6, 1924. He

BEADLE

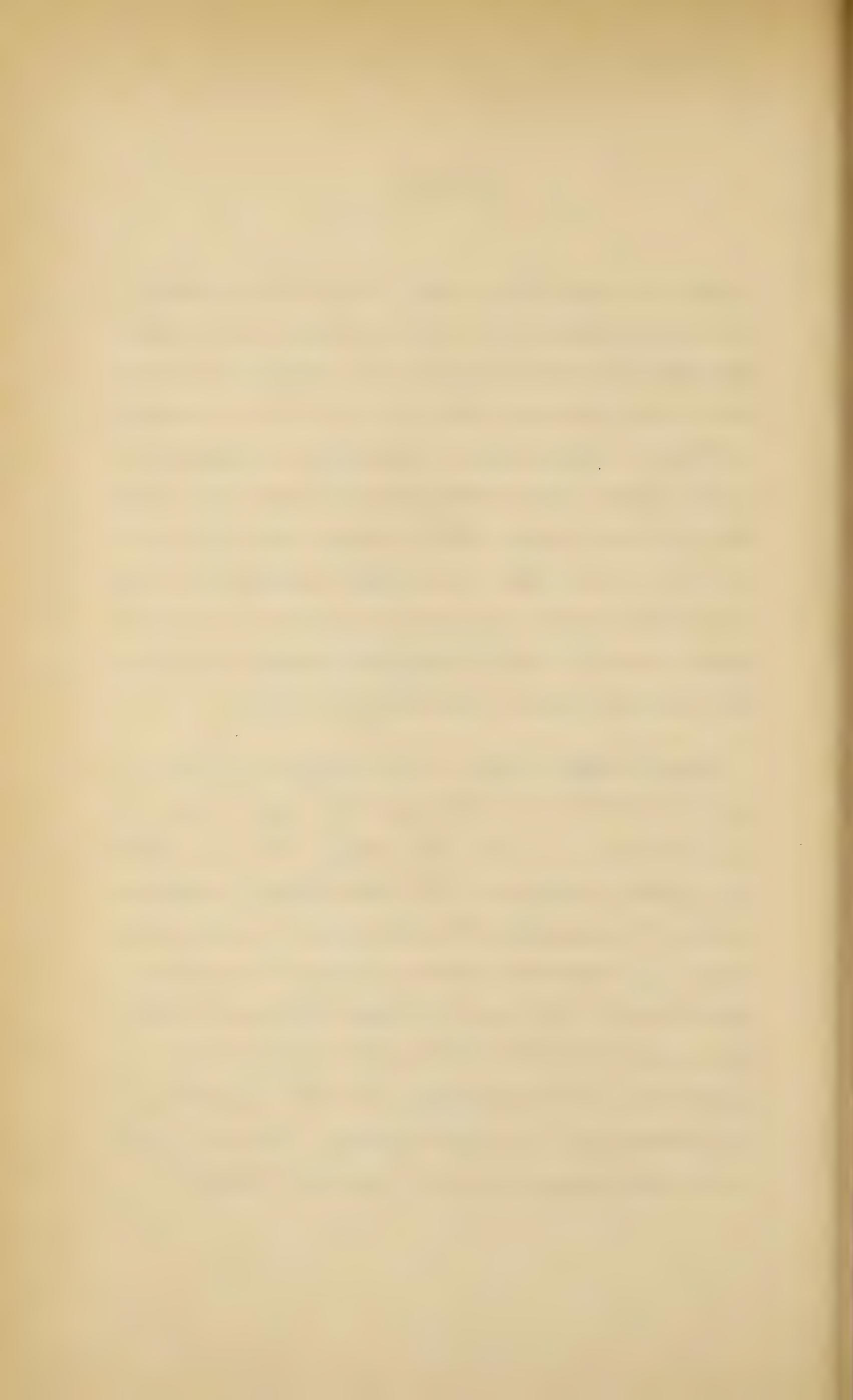
was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, and as a child, displayed habits of thrift and energy. When he was fourteen years of age, he had saved enough money to purchase an interest in a canal boat, which he and his friend, J. W. Barker, operated for a number of years. Later Mr. Beadle removed to Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the oil fields, and after remaining in Pennsylvania a number of years, decided to return to Syracuse. With sufficient capital, which he had saved by hard work, he entered the real estate business, in which he was destined to make a name for himself. He built many homes in various parts of the city, including an entire block of houses in the neighborhood of Burnett Avenue and Lodi Street. Later he formed a partnership with Jacob Crouse and together they erected several large buildings, among which may be mentioned the Beadle Block near the West Jefferson Street Armory. His restless, enterprising spirit, far ahead of his times, impelled him to further ventures. He went to Petersburg, Virginia, and in 1887, built a street railroad, which he owned and operated for twelve years. Lacking the patronage



BEADLE

to make the extensive system he had built a success, he had to abandon it at a great loss and subsequently returned to Syracuse and the real estate business. He bought and improved the property at West Genesee and North Clinton Streets, which later was purchased by the United States Government for a new post office. In the height of his success in real estate ventures, he met with an accident which ultimately deprived him of his eyesight. For many years he was cared for by his devoted daughter, Louisa Jane, who was with him almost hourly until his death.

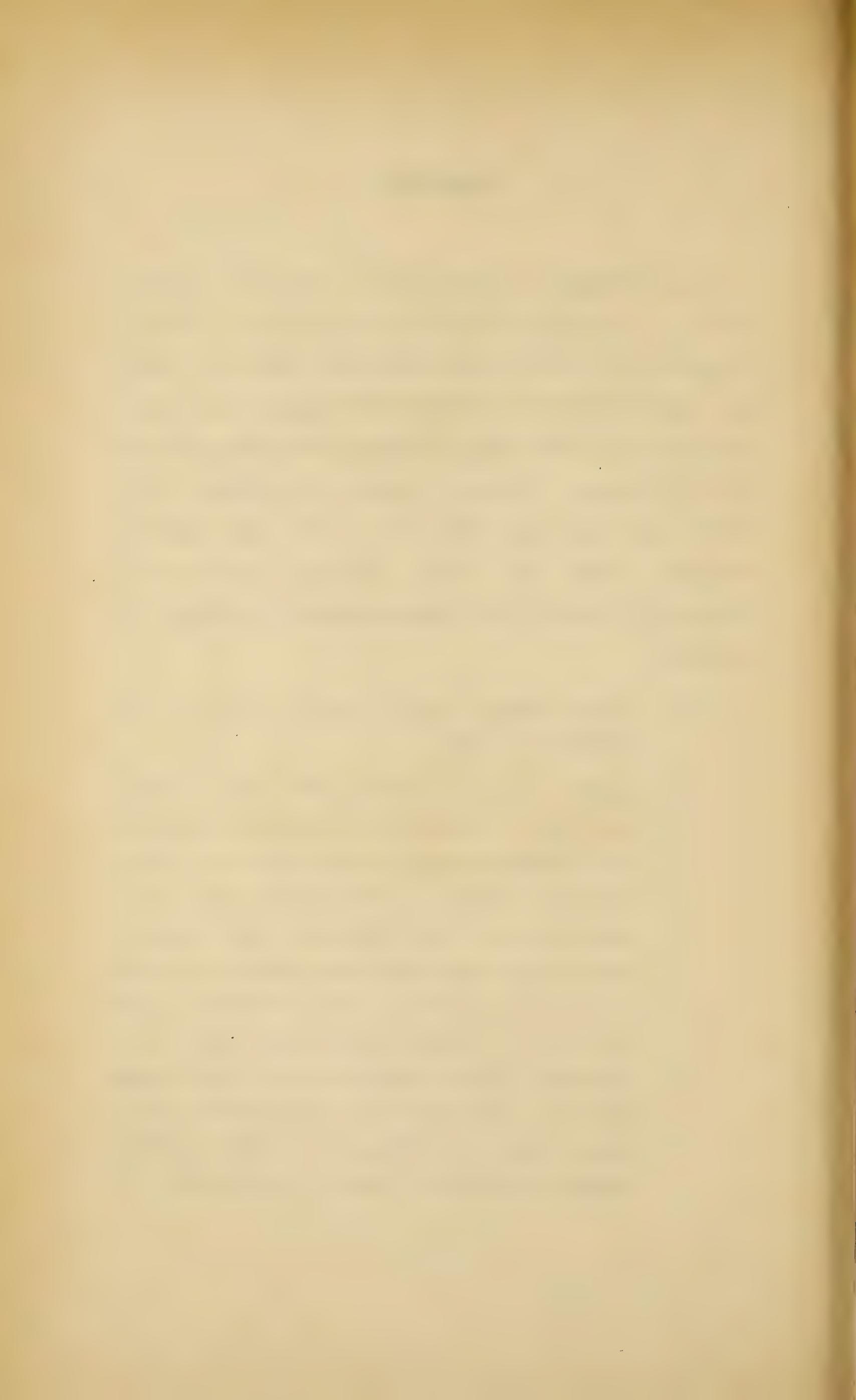
George Beadle during his time was one of the best known residents of Syracuse. He was a man of extraordinary initiative and energy, who won the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of sturdy character and strong mentality, attributes quite necessary to success in those days of strife and hardship. He was conscientious in all his civic duties and was ever ready to support any worthy movement for the betterment of his community. In politics he was a Democrat and was an active member of the Episcopal Church.



BEADLE

George Beadle married (first), March 5, 1861, Emma, a daughter of Henry and Jane (Ward) Sipperley of Syracuse. She was born May 12, 1840, and died January 29, 1872. He married (second), February 17, 1874, Mary Eleanor, daughter of John B. and Eleanor (Bowne) Parsons of Albany, New York. She was born July 12, 1847, and died in Syracuse April 28, 1923. George and Emma (Sipperley) Beadle were the parents of the following children:

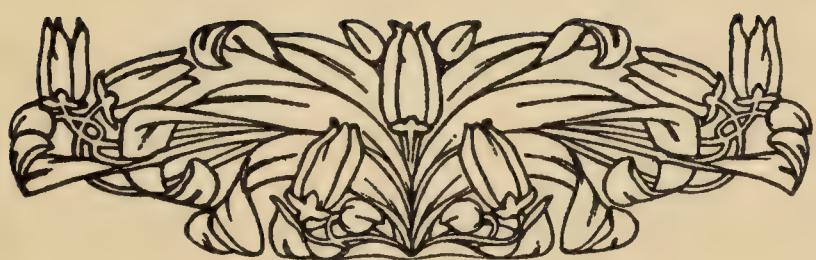
- (1) Frank George, born January 1, 1862, died October 15, 1906.
- (2) Louisa Jane, born April 4, 1863. She has always been deeply interested in charitable works and for a number of years was engaged as a nurse in Virginia. During the World War, she was a member of the Red Cross and had charge of one hundred and sixty-five American soldiers at Camp Lee, all of whom went overseas to fight for their country and returned with their ranks unbroken. With untiring devotion, Miss Beadle cared for her father and stepmother during their many years of illness. Her father was blind during the last few years of his life and since



BEADLE

his death Miss Beadle has taken a keen and active interest in the welfare of blind people. She is an active member of the Episcopal Church.

- (3) Adaline, who died in infancy.
- (4) Helen, died in early childhood.





BULKELEY

Arms: Sable, a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed argent.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head argent, armed of the first.

Motto: Nec Temere, Nec Timide.

(Burke: "General Armory")

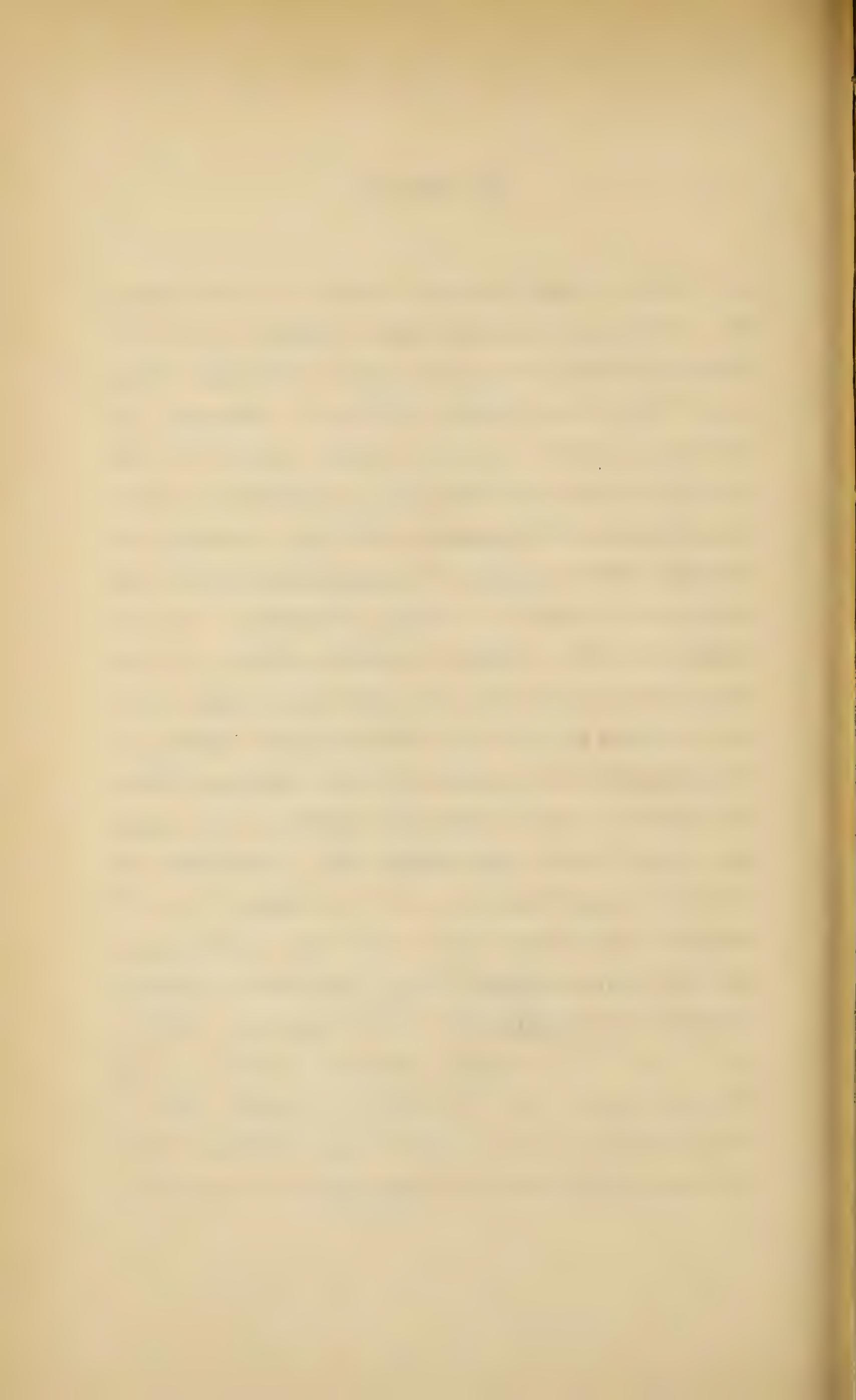
THE surname Bulkeley is a place name of ancient English origin, and was originally spelled Buclough. It signifies "a large mountain". Many variations of the spelling of the name continue to the present day; although the form Bulkeley is the most commonly used; other forms being Bulkle, Bulkley and Buckley.

REVEREND PETER BULKELEY, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born January 31, 1582-83, in Odell, Bedfordshire, England, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, March 9, 1659. He was the son of Reverend Edward and Almark (Irlby or Islby) de Bulkeley, D. D.

He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, March

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22, 1604-05, and became a fellow in 1608, with a M. A. Degree. He succeeded his father as rector of Odell and was known to be a non-conformist. However, "the Lord Keeper Williams", formerly his diocesan, and his personal friend, desired to deal gently with his non-conformity; but when Laud became Primate of England in 1633, Mr. Bulkeley was silenced. With no hope of reinstatement, he sold his estate and in 1635, at the age of fifty-two, he embarked for New England with his children, on the ship "Susan and Ellen". His wife Grace, aged thirty, was enrolled on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann", but it is probable that she sailed with her husband. There is a tradition in the family that while on the voyage the wife Grace apparently died. Unwilling to have her body buried at sea, the husband pleaded with the captain to keep it until they reached port. As there were no signs of decay, he consented, and on the third day symptoms of vitality appeared, and before land was reached animation was restored. Though carried from the ship an invalid, she recovered and lived to a good old age. Reverend Peter Bulkeley settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts,



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and the next year with twelve others began the settlement of Concord, Massachusetts. Three years later he received a grant of three hundred acres of land in Cambridge. He was teacher of the church in Concord, of which Reverend John Jones was pastor, and was installed pastor April 6, 1637. He is always spoken of as the first minister of Concord. He brought about six thousand pounds with him from England, most of which he spent for the good of the colony. He was a learned and pious man. Mr. Bulkley wrote several Latin poems, some of which Cotton Mather quotes in his "Magnalia". He also published "The Gospel Covenant" in London, in 1646, and an elegy on his friend, Reverend Mr. Hooker. He was among the first to instruct the Indians, and the singular immunity from Indian attack which Concord enjoyed is largely credited, by tradition, to his sanctity and influence.

His will, dated April 14, 1658, with codicils of January 13, 1658, and February 26, 1658, was proved June 20, 1659. Before his death he gave many of his books to the library of Harvard College.

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He married (first), Jane, daughter of Thomas Allen, of Goldington. He married (second), about 1634, Grace Chetwood, or (Chitwood), born in 1602, and died April 21, 1669, in New London, Connecticut, a daughter of Sir Richard and Dorothy (Needham) Chetwood, (or Chitwood), of Odell.

THOMAS BULKELEY, son of Reverend Peter and Jane (Allen) Bulkeley, was born April 11, 1617, in England. He came to New England with his father and was made a Freeman of Concord, March 13, 1639. Record of him is found in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1653. He died previous to February 26, 1658. He married Sarah, daughter of Reverend John Jones of Concord, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH BULKELEY, son of Thomas and Sarah (Jones) Bulkeley, was born in 1644, and died about 1720. He was a large land holder in Fairfield. He married (first), Elizabeth, daughter of John Knowles. He married (second), Martha, daughter of James Beers.

JOHN BULKELEY, son of Joseph and Martha

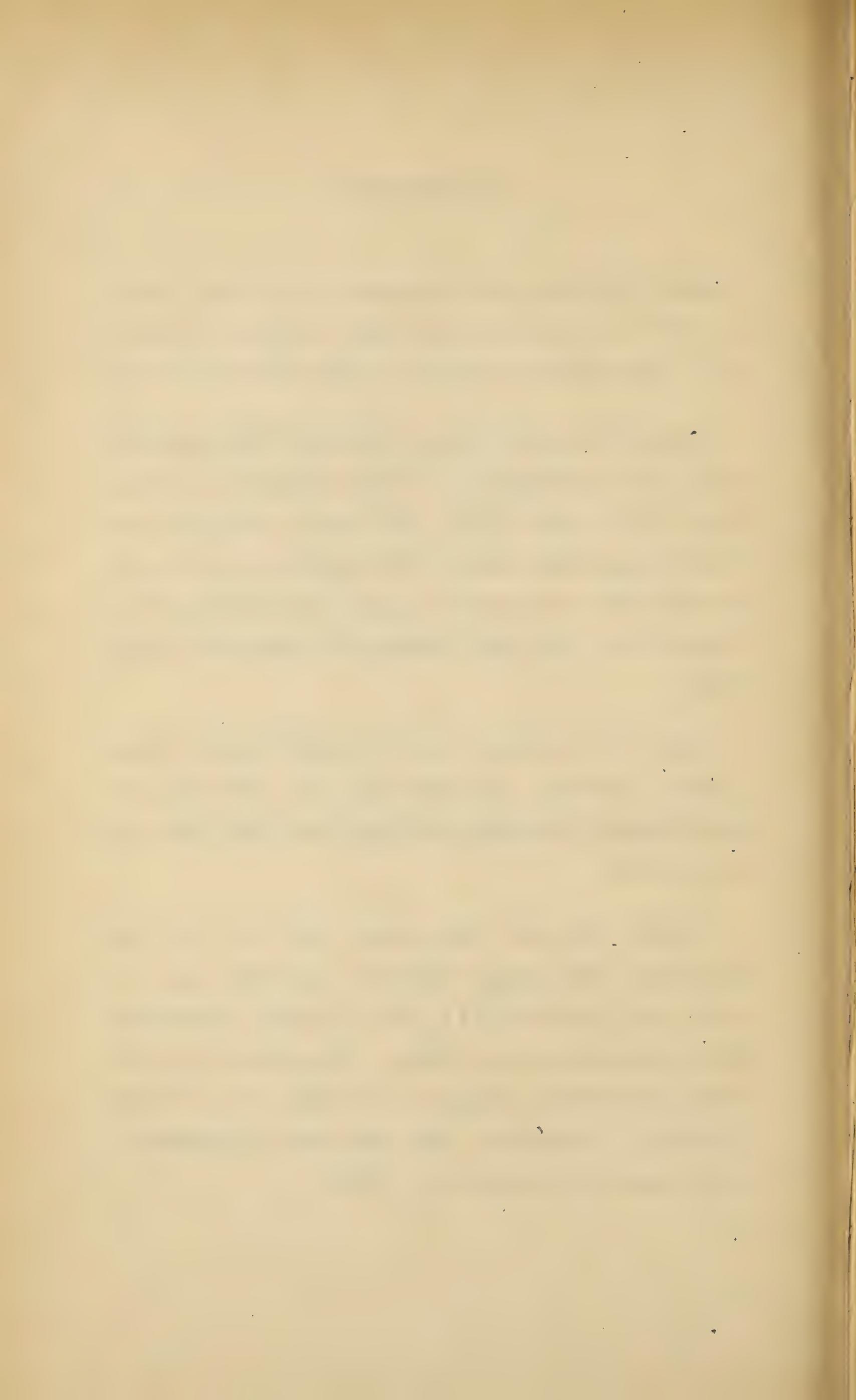
BULKELEY

(Beers) Bulkeley, was baptized in Fairfield, March 22, 1707. He was received into the church April 5, 1735. The Christian name of his wife was Martha.

JOSIAH BULKELEY, son of John and Martha Bulkeley, was born March 18, 1743, and died in Galway, New York, about 1831. He lived in Fairfield and was a large land owner. He fought in the Revolutionary War and served as guard on the Sound between New York and Boston. He married Abigail Beers.

ABEL BULKELEY, son of Josiah and Abigail (Beers) Bulkeley, was born May 14, 1789. He married Elizabeth Brundage of Rye, New York. She died about 1814.

HENRY HOBERT BULKELEY, son of Abel and Elizabeth (Brundage) Bulkeley, was born July 15, 1821, and died March 11, 1897. He was a prominent wholesale merchant of Albany. He married, July 21, 1847, Sarah Maria, daughter of Stephen S. and Esther (Jaycox) Tompkins. She was born December 1. 1826, and died August 25, 1900.





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

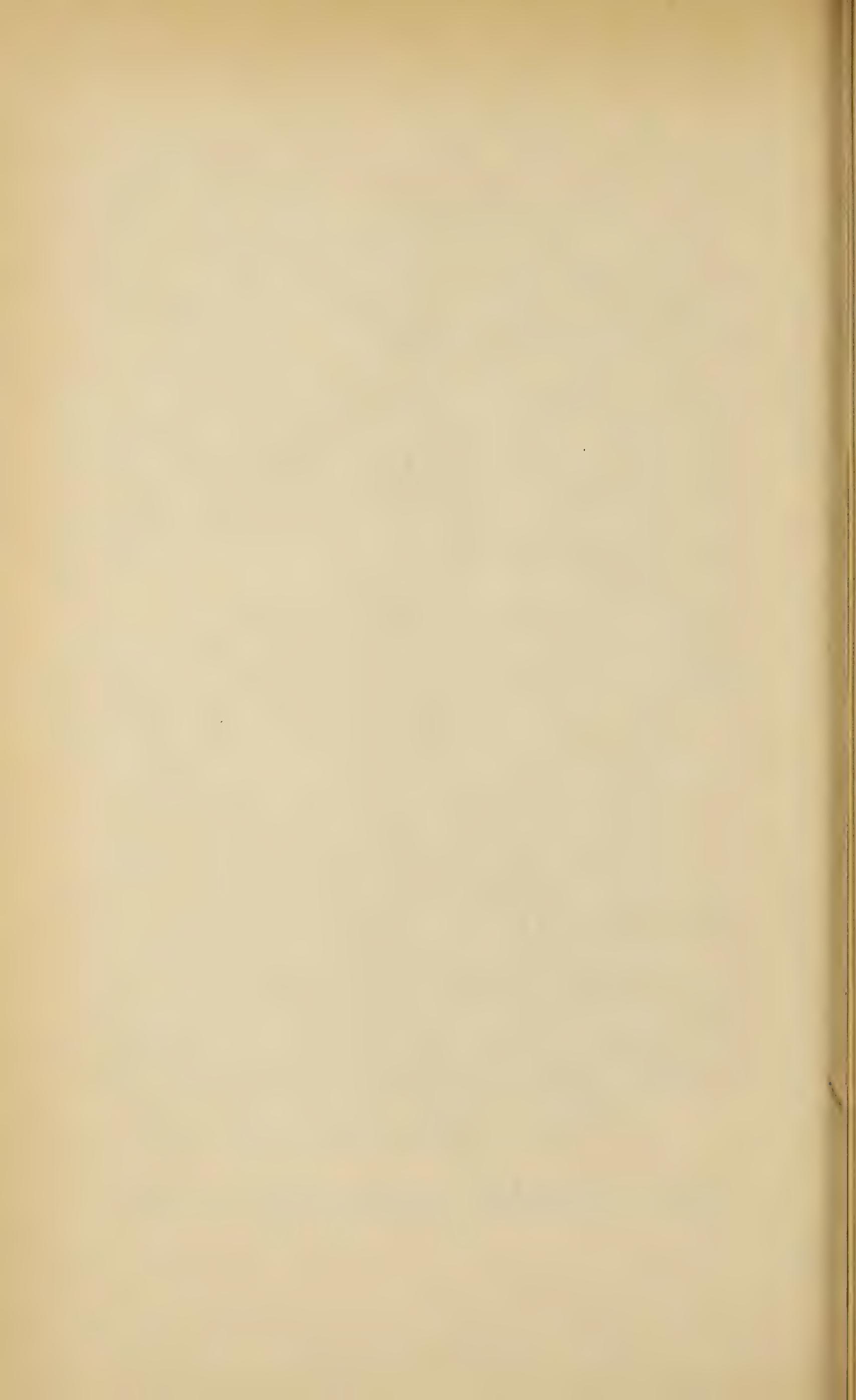
Alpheus T. Beckley.

BULKELEY

Henry Hobert and Sarah Maria Bulkeley were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Cassius Ezra, born August 21, 1848, died October 11, 1908. He was an attorney and practiced in Troy, New York. He married November 21, 1870, Julia V. Stone, and they had one daughter, Julia Stone, born November 3, 1871, died December 19, 1887.
- (2) Alpheus Tompkins, of whom further.
- (3) Albena Maria. She was educated at Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Connecticut. She is a member of the Association of the Blind and deeply interested in all their activities, helpful in every way to promote the success of the Association and to help the unfortunate in whose behalf it was established. Miss Bulkeley is also active as a member of the Guardian Society of the Old Ladies' Home and has given of her time and means to promote the interests of that institution. For many years she has been a member and financial secretary of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, and since the death of her brother, has served as a member of the Board of Trustees.

ALPHEUS TOMPKINS BULKELEY, son of Henry



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Robert and Sarah (Tompkins) Bulkeley, was born July 4, 1851, in Albany, New York, where he died September 5, 1931. He was educated in private schools of Albany, and at the Albany Academy, and was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1875. He then returned to Albany, where he began the practice of law and for many years was associated with the late Matthew Hale, one of the most able lawyers of his day. He was also associated with Charles C. Van Kirk, before the latter's elevation to the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Bulkeley's long career of useful citizenship was a notable one. As a practicing attorney he was held in high esteem by the members of the bar and acquired the confidence and respect of the citizens of Albany. His legal knowledge, keen sense of justice, uniform courtesy and considerate treatment gained for him the good will of all with whom he came in contact, professionally and socially.

His chief interest was his church, The Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, and his devotion to its interest and welfare was unbounded. He was chairman

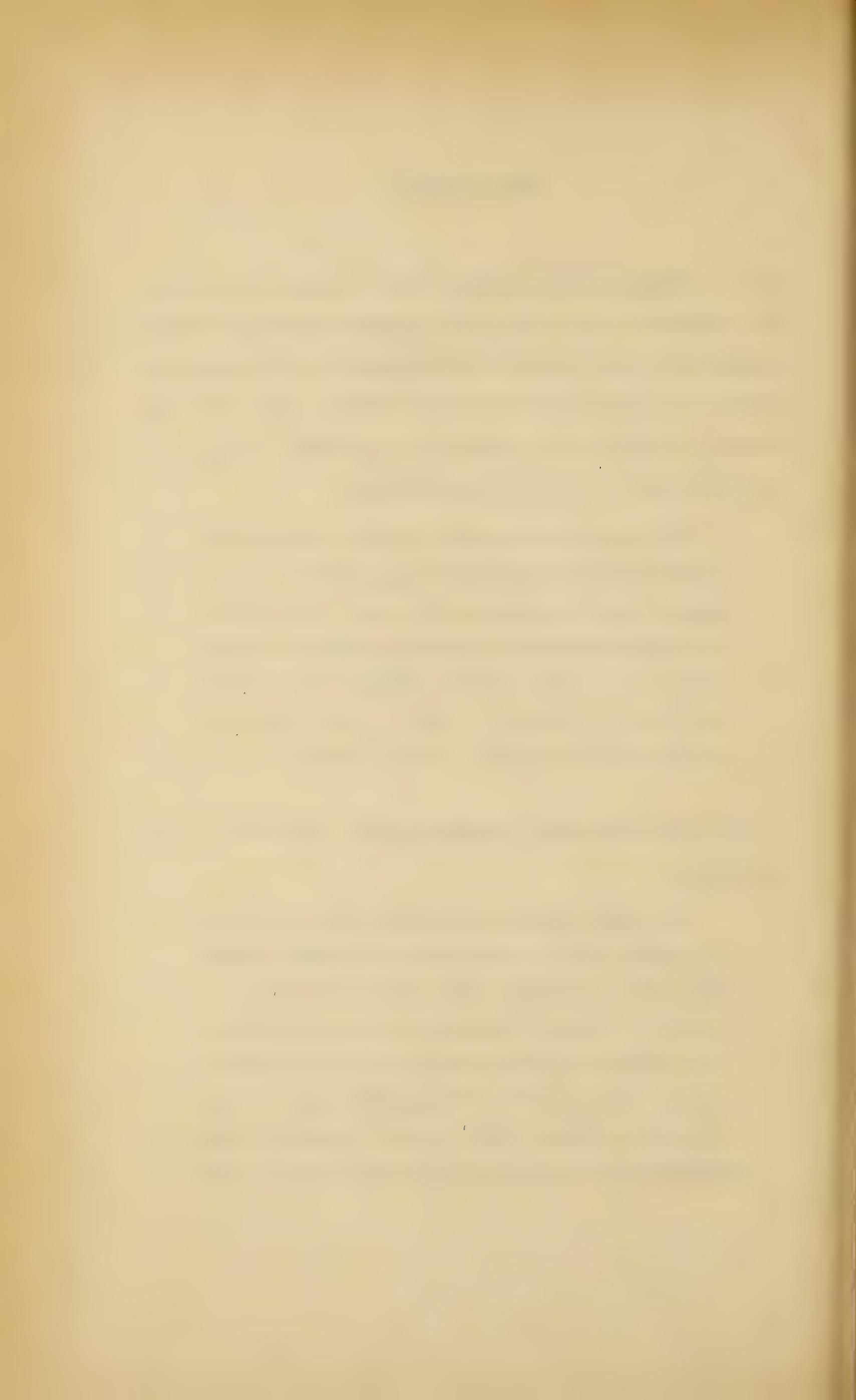
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of the official board and of the finance committee. On February 28, 1928, the present Sunday School addition to the church was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Bulkeley's parents and a tablet, with the following inscription, erected by a grateful congregation, was unveiled in the auditorium:

“To the Glory of God and the advancement of His Kingdom on earth, this building was remodeled and equipped A. D. 1927, by Alpheus T. Bulkeley and Albena M. Bulkeley in loving memory of their parents, Henry H. Bulkeley and Sarah M. Bulkeley, who for many years were members of Emmanuel Baptist Church.”

At the dedication ceremony, Mr. Bulkeley spoke as follows:

“Our Bible school was in very urgent need of a building much more suited to their purposes. The growing school could hardly branch out or expand in the old quarters, so the old building was entirely remodeled and furnished to meet all present needs of the Bible school, and, I hope, the needs well into the future. I am most happy to do this for our church. The good Lord gave me



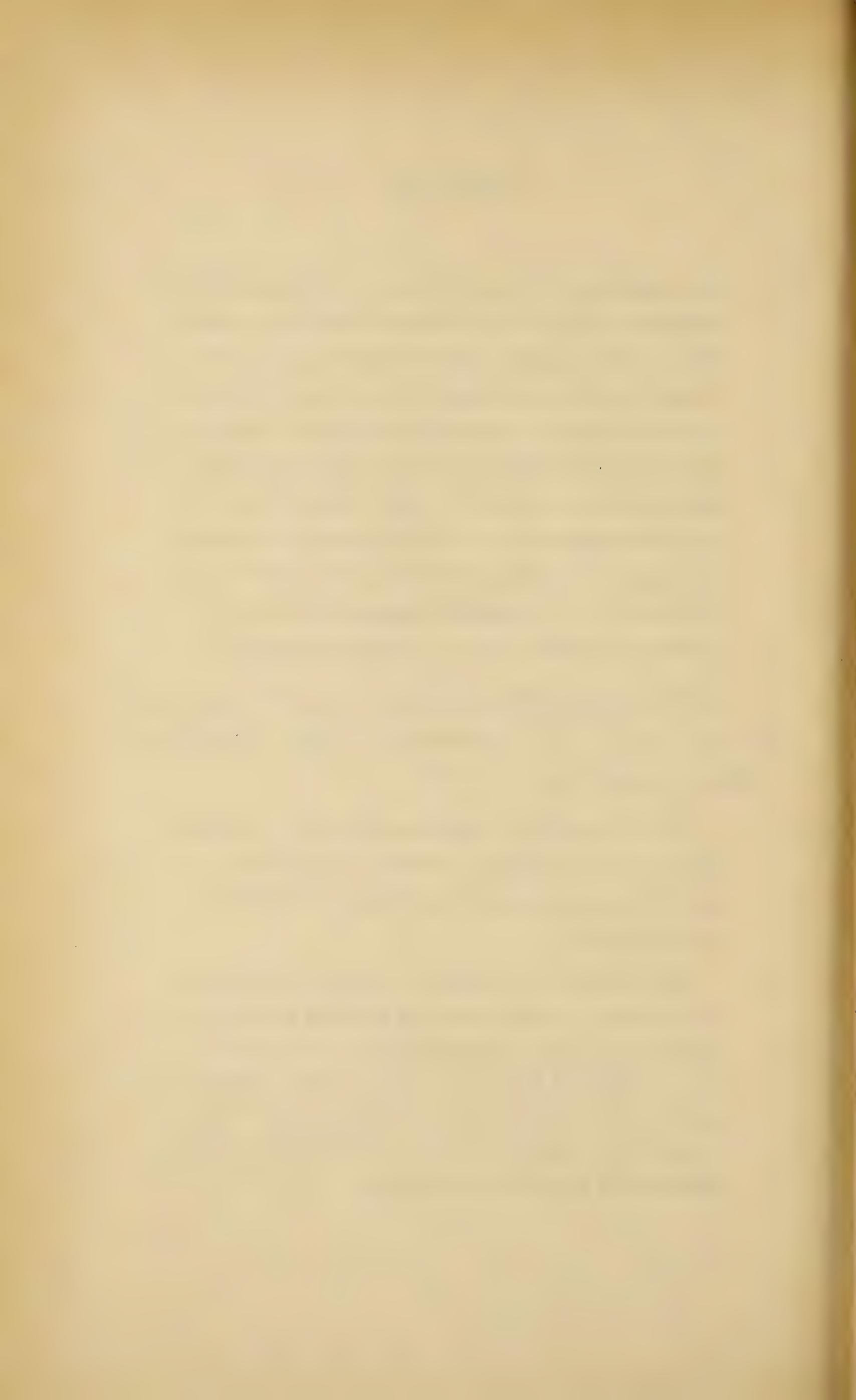
BULKELEY

the means, and the least I can do is to share His gifts with Him, for His work. We had a good father and mother, greatly interested in this church, and we are more than pleased and extremely happy to make even this little offering in their fond memory; so I now turn over to you this building, erected to the advancement of God's Kingdom on the Earth, praying that you will use it earnestly, whole-heartedly, and most devotedly for the upbuilding, extension and expansion of God's work in this community."

The following resolution was adopted by the board of trustees of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, September 10, 1931:

"The trustees of Emmanuel Baptist Church hereby record the deep sorrow of each member of its Board, at the death of Alpheus T. Bulkeley, our President.

"In addition to presiding at all of our meetings for the past twelve years, he has also performed many duties and responsibilities which he could have delegated to others. To him the management of the affairs of Emmanuel Church was a sacred duty and in them he labored patiently, assiduously and unostentatiously.

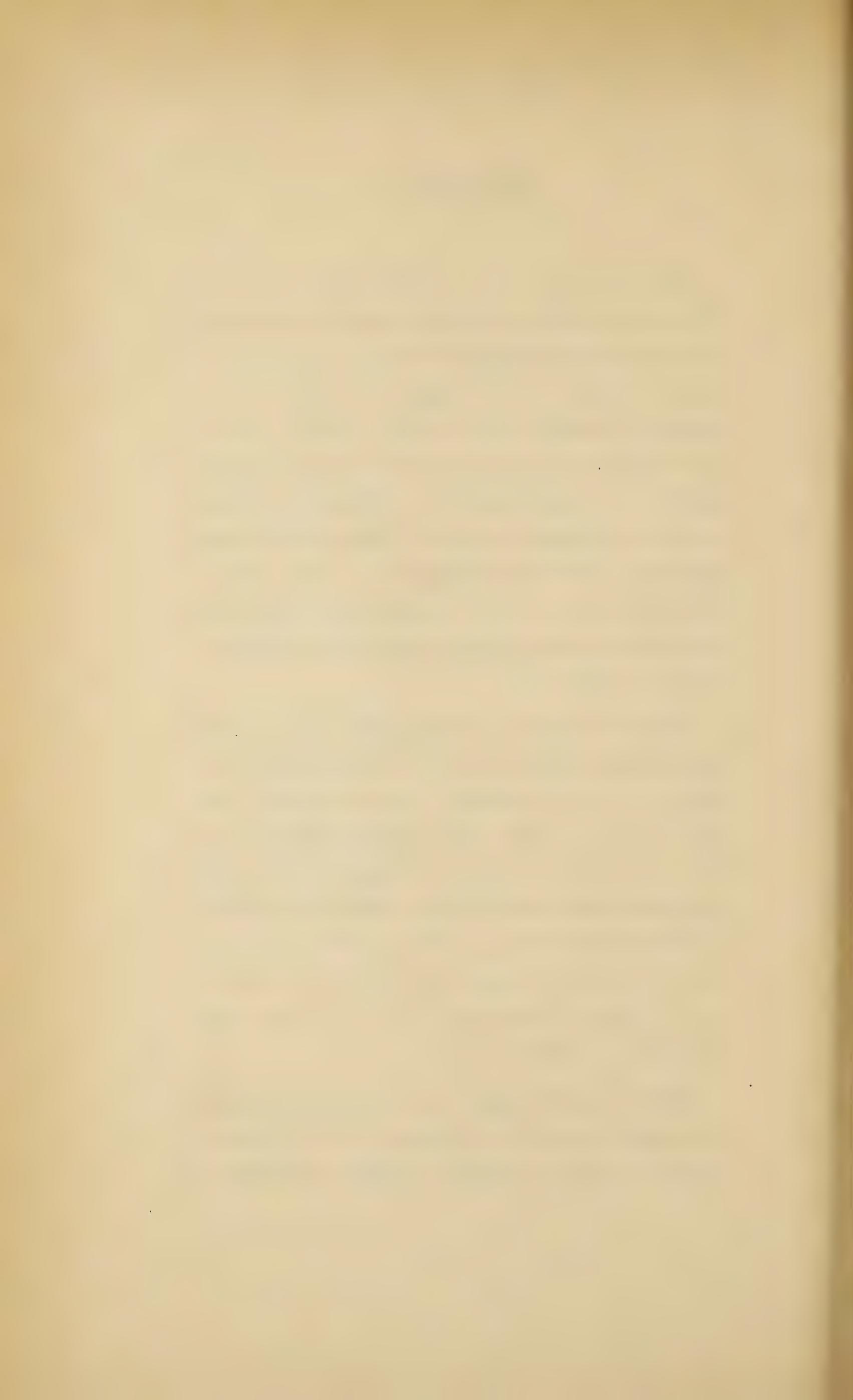


BULKELEY

"Love for his Lord and love for his Lord's Church were the controlling factors of his life, and this love deepened with the passing years. We know to some extent the vast amount of his material contributions to the Church, but no one knows the great time and thought he expended over this object of his affections. We can measure, to some extent, the value of his reconstruction and beautification of our Church building, but we cannot measure the loving care with which year by year he faced and settled our numerous problems.

"No one man can fill his place as our leader and chief executive. His rare combination of experience, wisdom, activity, tact, kindness, business ability and foresight added to his affection for the Church cannot be duplicated. To each member of our Board he has endeared himself by countless and immeasurable acts of kindness and help. Our loss is more than that of an official; it is the loss of a personal friend whom we now and for long will mourn.

"RESOLVED, That the foregoing memorial be entered upon the minutes of the Board, be printed in the Church calendar, published in



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Albany newspapers, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Bulkeley's sister, to whom we extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy."

The following appeared in the Memorial Calendar of the Emmanuel Church on September 13th:

"IN MEMORIAM

Trustee Alpheus Tompkins Bulkeley, September 5, 1931.

United with Emmanuel by Baptism in January, 1898.

A most efficient, unselfish and loyal servant of Christ and the Church.

A devout Christian.

A devoted Friend.

A wise Counsellor.

A benevolent Churchman.

The memory of his cheerful, kind and lovable life and sterling Christian character will be an abiding inspiration to all who enjoyed his friendship. His death has created a vacancy in our Church that will not readily be filled.

The Pastor."



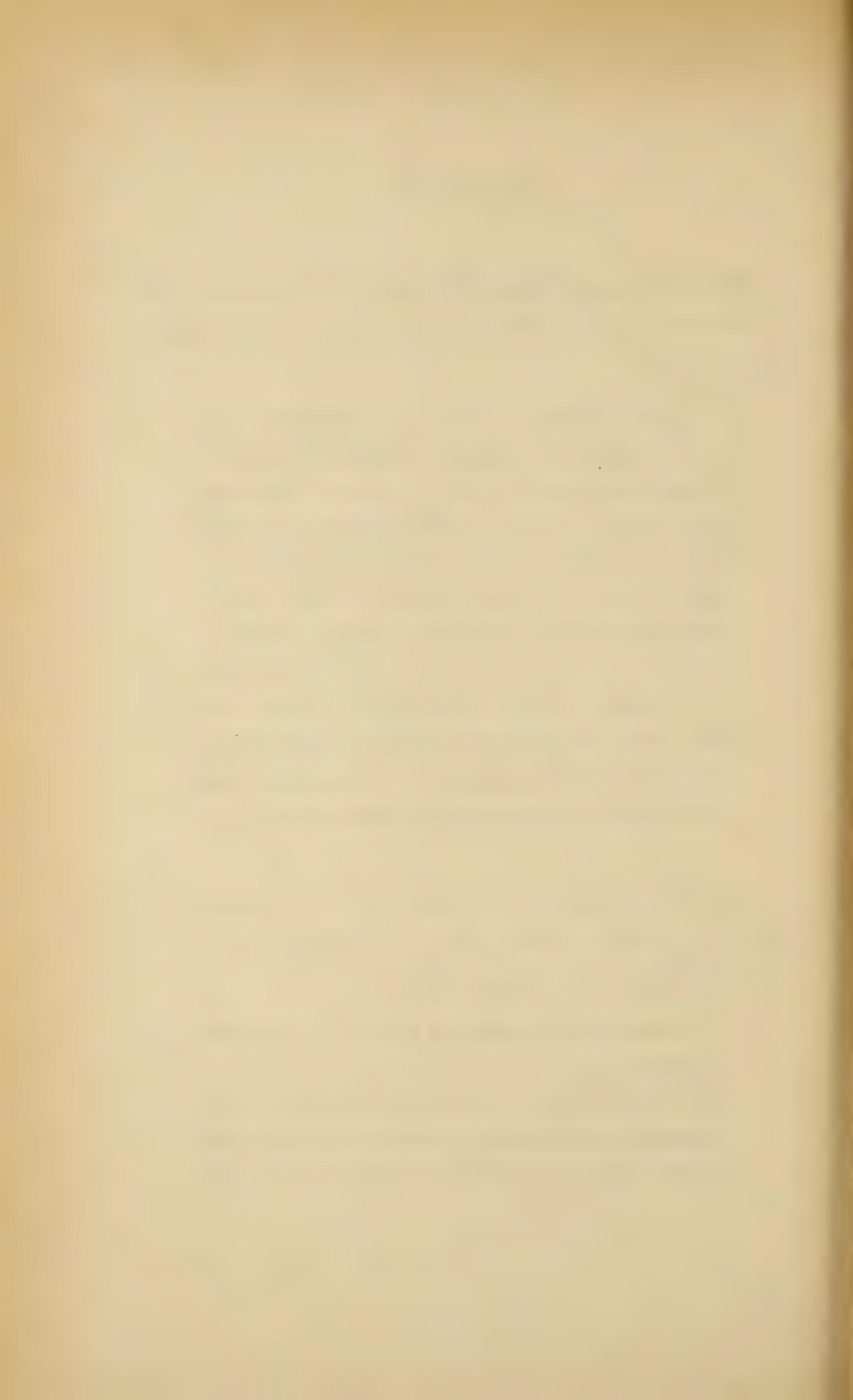
BULKELEY

The following is quoted from an editorial in the "Times-Union" of Albany, at the time of Mr. Bulkely's death:

"A final tribute of honor is being paid today to the memory of Alpheus T. Bulkeley. There is widespread regret over the passing of this sterling Albanian. He was an able lawyer; one of the foremost citizens of the community; and a man who devoted his signal ability to the worthwhile things of life. He was a member of the bar for over half a century; was associated with the late Matthew Hale and Justice Charles Van Kirk, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, in the practice of the law and took a leading part in civic affairs."

The following was written by Dr. Manning E. Van Nostrand, pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, New York:

"It is with a keen sense of the very great honor conferred upon me, his pastor for thirteen years, that I am asked to pen a few lines in appreciation of that simple, beautiful, humble, yet strong and sterling life that gave so much of his time and



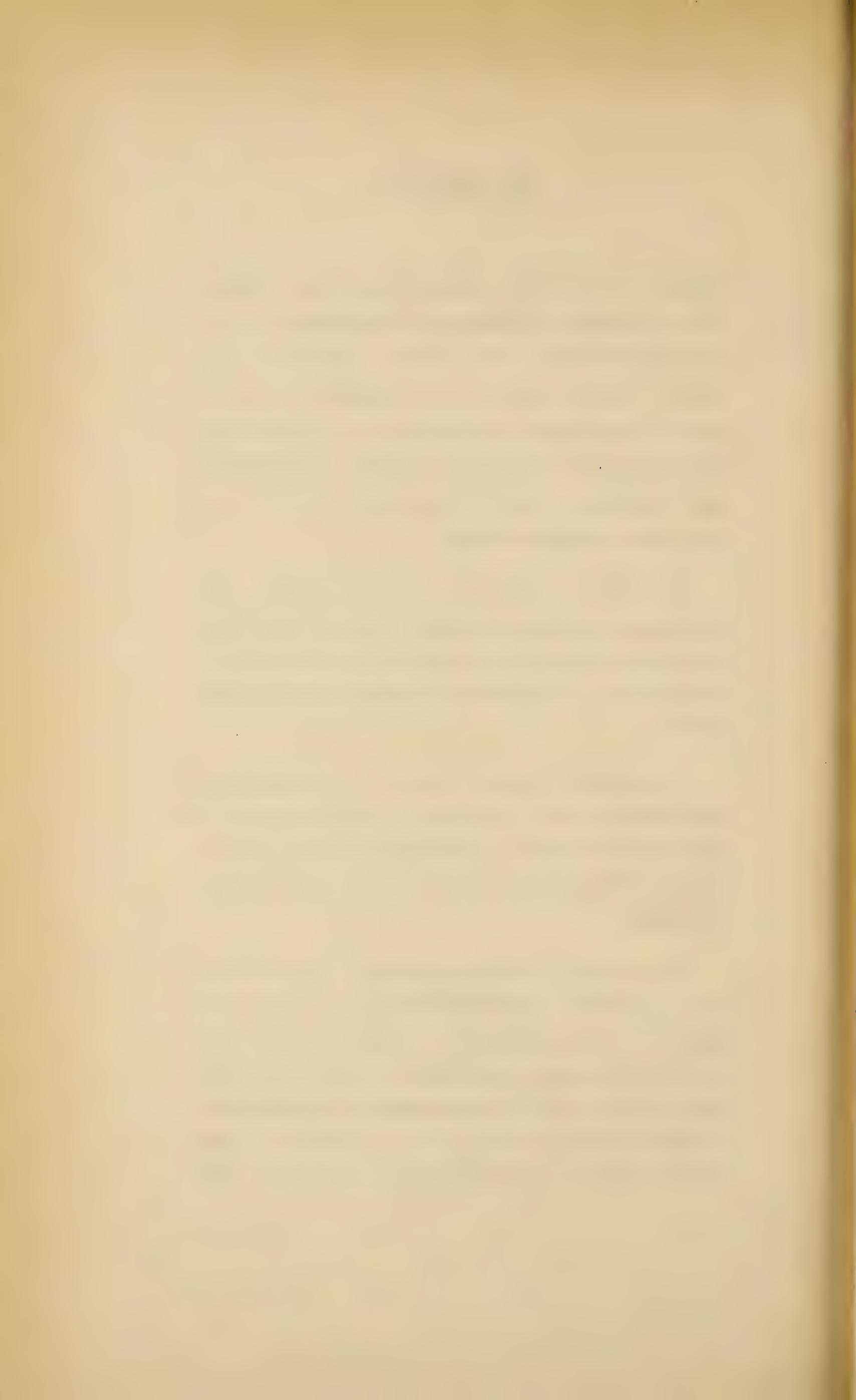
BULKELEY

thought and energy and service to the Church that he loved—the Emmanuel Baptist of Albany. Mr. Bulkeley was a man of few words but many deeds. The service that he rendered was done in a most quiet and unobtrusive way, so that only those who were in the very closest companionship and confidence with him knew of his many activities and generosities.

“To his Church he was devoted with a rare constancy, with an untiring spirit in his efforts to promote its welfare, and with a liberality of his counsel and labor and money for its prosperity.

“As a citizen he was loyal to his city and state and nation, ever displaying a marked interest in the industrial, social, moral and religious betterment of his countrymen. He was proud to be an Albanian.

“As a friend he was supreme. To be in the favored circle of his friendship was a rare privilege. He never betrayed a confidence; he never struck a false note; he never cherished an ill feeling; he never failed in the fineness of fellowship. To know him intimately was to esteem and love him intensely. The memory of his presence will



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ever be a sweet fragrance, and to meet him and be with him again in that Eternal City will be a joy forever.

MANNING E. VAN NOSTRAND, B.D., D.D.,
Pastor, Emmanuel Baptist Church,
Albany, N. Y."





CANFIELD

THE surname of Canfield as found in early New England records is variously spelled, the most common forms being, Camfield, Campfield and Canfield.

THOMAS CANFIELD, the founder of the family in America, was born in England and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he was given a grant of land of several acres for a home lot. In 1647 he removed to New Milford, Connecticut, where he was admitted to the church in 1657. He was sergeant of the Train Band and deputy to the General Assembly from 1674-1676. He married Phebe Crane. He died in New Milford.

JEREMIAH CANFIELD, son of Thomas and Phebe (Crane) Canfield, was born in New Milford, where he was baptized September 28, 1662, and died March 18, 1739-40. His name is the ninety-ninth on the list of the original proprietors of New Milford. He married Alice Hine about 1687. She died January 4, 1739-40.

JEREMIAH CANFIELD, son of Jeremiah and Alice (Hine) Canfield, lived in New Milford, and married July 14, 1711, Judith Mallory.



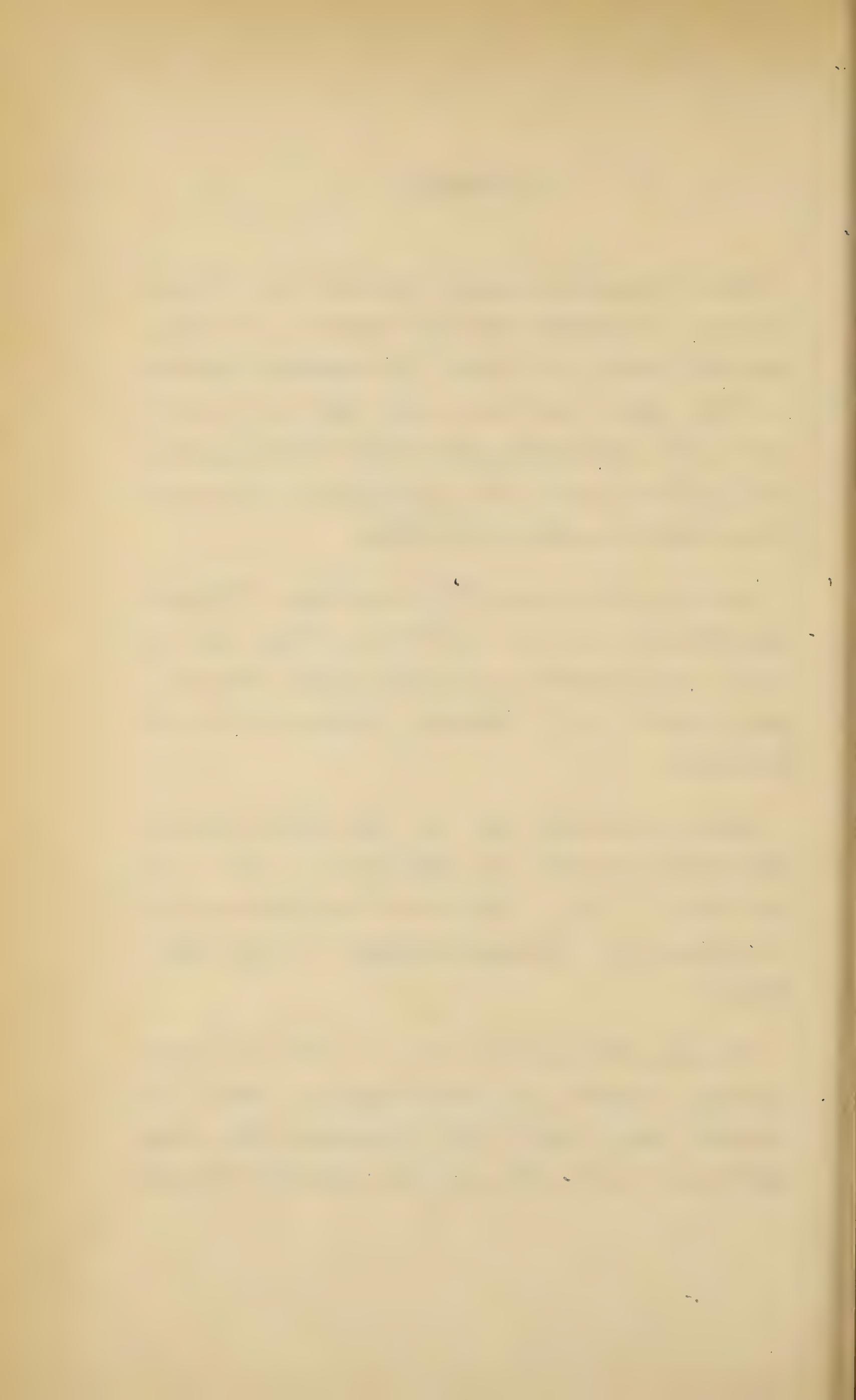
CANFIELD

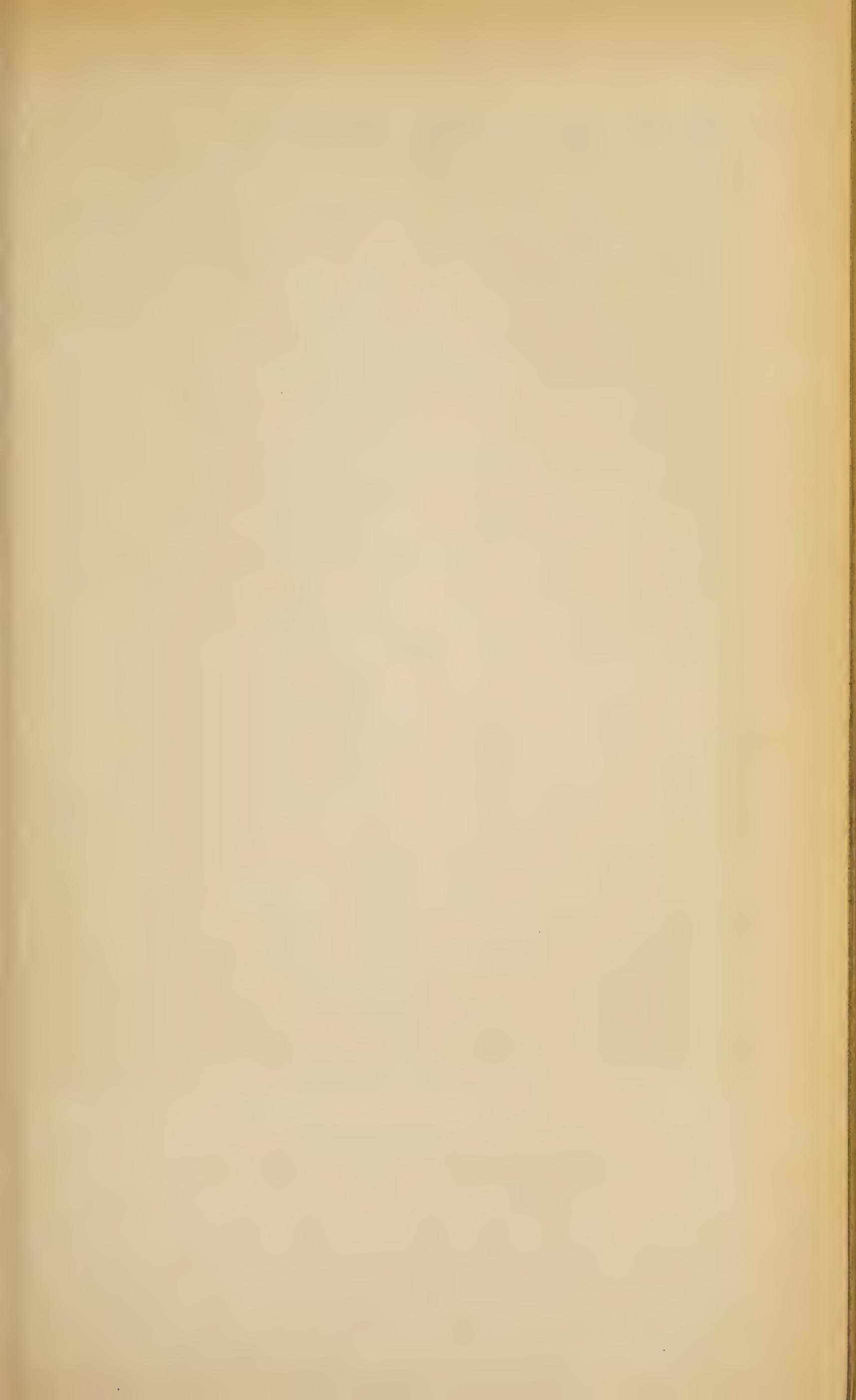
DAVID CANFIELD, son of Jeremiah and Judith (Mallory) Canfield, was born March 7, 1725-26, and died January 26, 1806. He married, October 3, 1745, Mary Northrop, who died in October, 1809. He settled in that part of New Milford known as Long Mountain in 1772, where he was the owner of land deeded to him by his father.

ABEL CANFIELD, son of David and Mary (Northrop) Canfield, was born in 1752, and died June 11, 1831. His home was on Long Mountain. He married, July 11, 1773, Rebecca, daughter of David Beardslee.

ABEL CANFIELD, son of Abel and Rebecca (Beardslee) Canfield, was born June 11, 1779, and died May 27, 1869. He inherited the homestead on Long Mountain. He married April 11, 1804, Phebe Prince.

WILLIAM N. CANFIELD, son of Abel and Phebe (Prince) Canfield, was born March 13, 1805. He married (first), April 8, 1835, Martha A. Platt, who died June 7, 1872. He married (second), October







Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Walter E. Coefield

CANFIELD

15, 1875, Mrs. Ruth G. Fuller, daughter of John Denio, and granddaughter of Ezra Stiles, Jr., son of President Ezra Stiles of Yale College.

WILLIAM EDWIN CANFIELD, son of William N. and Martha A. (Platt) Canfield, was born in New Milford, October 16, 1836, and died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, April 27, 1924. He served in the Civil War and married in Washington, Connecticut, April 13, 1859, Mary Elvira Hubbell. She was born in Washington, March 26, 1838, and died in Bridgeport, July 31, 1917.

WALTER EDWIN CANFIELD, son of William Edwin and Mary Elvira (Hubbell) Canfield, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, July 15, 1862, and died in New London, Connecticut, September 29, 1932. He was educated in private and public schools of Bridgeport and at "The Gunnery" in Washington, Connecticut, and in 1882 was graduated from the Martin Business College in Bridgeport. He then secured his first position as a court stenographer and displayed such efficiency and accuracy that he soon attracted the attention of Congressman Miles, who

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engaged him as his private stenographer. Mr. Canfield was later appointed custom house officer at Bridgeport by President Benjamin Harrison, and served until the second term of President Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Canfield always took a keen interest in educational work. He was a thorough believer in self-education, and when the opportunity to establish a branch of the Martin Business College in Norwich, Connecticut, presented itself, he quickly took advantage of it. This venture proved very successful and in April, 1894, Mr. Canfield purchased the Norwich Business College, an old established institution. Under his able management the school grew and prospered and soon became one of the leading commercial colleges in the State.

By this time Mr. Canfield's reputation as a teacher and expert stenographer had traveled far. John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, attempted to induce Mr. Canfield to come to Washington and accept a position as official stenographer to the President, but his love for the work in which he was engaged prompted him to decline this honor.

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In 1908, Mr. Canfield extended the scope of his activities by acquiring the Westerly Business College, and again in 1911, further expanded his interests by purchasing the New London Business College, founded in 1887 by R. A. Brubeck. This school was then located in the Harris building, where Mr. Canfield continued its operation until the completion of the Manwaring Building, where he rented the entire top floor of this modern structure and removed his quarters there. Here the school has been in continued operation since and today ranks as one of the best equipped in Connecticut.

Mr. Canfield always took a personal interest in his students and was anxious that each derive as much as possible from his course of study. The student's qualifications were to Mr. Canfield more important than the fee for the tuition and many boys and girls who showed unusual promise were given the benefits of a thorough training though unable to pay for the course. His interest in them continued after their graduation, and in many cases Mr. Canfield was able to place them in good positions. There are today

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many prominent men holding positions of trust and responsibility throughout Rhode Island and Connecticut who have received their business education in his school. Among them may be mentioned Mr. P. Leroy Harwood of New London, president of the Mariners' Bank of that city, and author of the "History of Eastern Connecticut."

Mr. Canfield continued successfully to operate the three commercial colleges for several years and then decided to concentrate his attention on the New London Business College. He disposed of his interests in Westerly and Norwich, and removed from Norwich where he had made his home for more than a quarter of a century, to New London, and resided there until the time of his death.

Mr. Canfield was actively interested in the Connecticut Business Educators' Association, of which he was one of the organizers and the first treasurer, and later served as president. He was a member of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools and the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Asso-

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ciation; and held the office of president of the New England Business College Association.

The following excerpts quoted from the "Budget," a journal published by the New England Business College Association, show the high esteem in which Mr. Canfield was held by his associates:

From A. H. Barbour, Nashua, New Hampshire:

"I was very sorry to hear of the passing of our good friend — and he was a real friend to each of us. It always did me good to meet him and enjoy the cheerfulness he radiated. We shall miss him at our gatherings."

From P. P. Freeman, Bethlehem Business College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania:

"I was sorry to hear of Mr. Canfield's death. The members of the N. E. B. C. A. will certainly miss his cheerfulness and enthusiasm. Mr. Magee joins me in sending sincere sympathy to Mrs. Canfield and the other members of the family."

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From C. F. Gaugh, Bay Path Institute, Springfield, Massachusetts:

"I was sorry to hear of the death of Walter Canfield. He was a commercial educator whom we could not afford to lose."

From J. H. Hesser, Manchester, New Hampshire:

"Let us bow our heads in reverence and breathe a silent prayer for our departed brother, member and FRIEND. His cheerfulness, his kindness, his sincerity, his honesty, made us all love him as only MEN can love. His work is done. He has gone to his rest. Let us revere his memory and be thankful that we knew him. His cheery contributions to the BUDGET will be missed as will his hearty handshake and merry laugh at our meetings."

From E. B. Hill, Woonsocket, Rhode Island:

"I have before me the clipping describing Walter Canfield's career. He was truly a high-minded Christian gentleman who served his community and won the love of his acquaintances. Unselfishness characterized our friend, and herein

CANFIELD

he served as an example to us in the Association. Gradually the list of our members who have passed on lengthens — there are already some six or seven gone since my day. It is worthwhile to consider just what we members are leaving as a heritage to the cause of business education and the N. E. B. C. A.

From D. C. McIntosh, Dover, New Hampshire:

“It was with a great deal of regret that I got the information of Canfield’s passing. We’ll miss his friendly and optimistic personality very much, especially the old timers who have fought the uphill battle for many years with him.”

From Sherman McVeigh, North Adams, Massachusetts:

“I know every member was pained to learn a few days ago that Mr. Canfield had suddenly passed away. Every member liked him, and will miss his merry laugh and unexpected remarks that were a part of his being. We will carry with us pleasant memories of meeting with him for many years as a member of the New England Business College Association.”

CANFIELD

From Harry C. Post, Waterbury, Connecticut:

"No member of the New England Business College Association was more loved and liked than Walter. We shall miss him at our meetings. His cheery laugh, his humorous remarks and his genial, happy presences. We will all miss his contributions to the Budget. Our sympathy goes out to Mrs. Canfield. I am sure she will always be welcome to the meetings of the Association, and that everybody would like to hear from her through the Budget."

Mr. Canfield took an active part in the civic and public life of New London and was prominent in political, fraternal and social organizations. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party and was a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Connecticut. He organized the Norwich branch of this Club and at various times served as chairman of the Republican Town Committee.

Fraternally Mr. Canfield was a charter member of the Bridgeport Lodge of Elks, Grand Regent and member of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum of Connecticut, member of Somerset Lodge,

CANFIELD

F. & A. M. of Norwich, of which he was also past worshipful master, member of the Consistory and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was a charter member of the New London Rotary Club, of which he served as treasurer for nine years, and during that time did not miss a meeting.

Members of the Canfield family have been Congregationalists for generations, and Mr. Canfield was a regular attendant and staunch supporter of the Second Congregational Church of Norwich.

In Mr. Canfield the public and private virtues were admirably balanced. He was highly regarded in the educational world, his principles were above reproach and his strict ideals of honor and justice were applied to every detail of his conduct. A quiet and retiring nature made him a strong lover of home and domestic ties, and his unfailing geniality endeared him to his family and his many friends.

The following resolution was passed by the New England Business College Association at the time of Mr. Canfield's death:

CANFIELD

“WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our member, friend, and beloved co-worker, Walter E. Canfield; and

“WHEREAS, he showed for so many years a deep interest in and a continuous support for the best ideals of the Association; and

“WHEREAS, he contributed unsparingly of his time and efforts to the advancement of any educational program for the betterment of our schools; and

“WHEREAS, his sunny smile, his joyful laugh, his friendly and cordial greeting, whether through the Budget or in person at our meetings or at his home will always be treasured in our memories; and

“WHEREAS, he was held in such high esteem in his own community, among his students, among his brother Masons, and in Rotary: therefore be it

“RESOLVED, That we hereby extend our sympathies and consolations to his wife and family, but particularly to his wife who stood by him always so cheerfully and loyally through the dark days when she was the physical eyes and inspiration for Walter; and be it further

CANFIELD

“RESOLVED, That these resolutions be placed in our records and a copy of them be sent to Mrs. Canfield.

“Dated this twenty-sixth day of November in the year nineteen thirty two.

“Signed on behalf of the New England Business College Association.

HAROLD B. POST,
President.

The following is a tribute to Mr. Canfield’s memory from the New London Rotary Club:

“The members of the Rotary Club of New London desire to add their tribute to the life and character of their late associate, Mr. Walter E. Canfield. For many years a leader in the business, religious and civic life of New London, Connecticut, he gave freely of his time and talent to every good work for the advancement of the community.

“At the inception of the Rotary Club of New London, he was elected their treasurer. His very capable and efficient work in this office was recognized and highly appreciated by all. He con-

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tinued in this office until July 10, 1929, when he was made treasurer emeritus.

"The adoption of this tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Walter E. Canfield fills our hearts with a deep sense of personal sorrow."

V. T. RYAN,
T. V. WEYMOUTH,
C. B. CURRAN,
Committee.

Mr. Canfield married at New London, September 1, 1891, Jennie E. Fenner, daughter of Captain Marcus and Anna A. (Browne) Fenner. She died February 14, 1894. He married (second) at New London, January 29, 1908, Edith A. Garde, who was born in Norwich, October 26, 1871, daughter of Haskell L. and Anna Winthrop (Lester) Garde. Mrs. Canfield graduated from the State Normal School at Willimantic in 1891, and for sixteen years was engaged in teaching school. For the past ten years she has been associated with her husband in the management of the New London Business College, and since his death has bravely carried on. Through associa-

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tion and natural ability, she is well fitted to continue on the path laid out by him, and in this undertaking she has the good will and support of all whose privilege it has been to know Walter E. Canfield.



CHILDS

SAMUEL CHILD, emigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration came to the Massachusetts Colony sometime before 1626. The name of his wife is not known.

RICHARD CHILD, son of Samuel Child, was born in Barnstable in 1624 and died there about 1685. He was admitted a freeman in 1660. An old court record states that on March 5, 1660, he was ordered to desist from building a cottage within the bounds of Yarmouth, but upon his assurance that his family would incur no expense for the town, "he was permitted to enjoy his cottage."

He married, October 15, 1649, Mary Linnett of Barnstable. The old church records of Barnstable state that "Richard Childe and Mary Linnett marryed the 15th day of October, 1649, by Mr. Collier at my brother Linnett's house."

RICHARD CHILD, son of Richard and Mary (Linnett) Child, was born in Barnstable in 1653 and died there January 15, 1716. He resided in the East Parish on the old John Dexter estate and was a

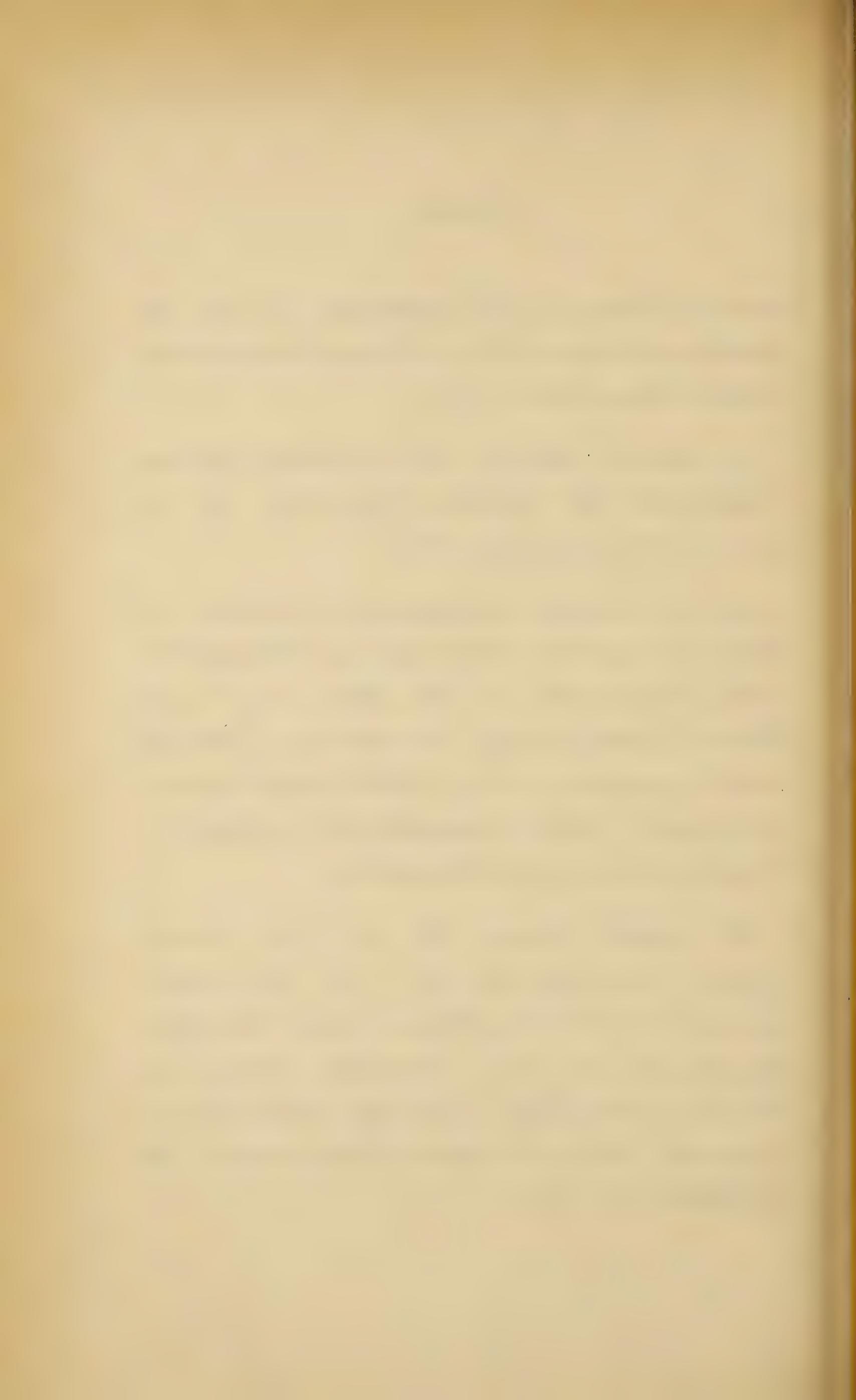
CHILDS

man of influence in the community. He was admitted to the church May 4, 1684, and was ordained a deacon September 4, 1706.

He married (first) in 1678, Elizabeth Crocker, daughter of John Crocker of Barnstable. She was born in 1660 and died in 1716.

DEACON SAMUEL CHILD, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Crocker) Child, was born November 6, 1679, in Barnstable, and died March 18, 1756, in Deerfield, Massachusetts. He removed to Deerfield while a young man and established himself there as a blacksmith. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church and held several town offices.

He married (first), July 7, 1709, Hannah Barnard, who died May 16, 1727. He married (second) in 1729, Experience, surname unknown. She died May 25, 1744. He married (third) June 25, 1750, Sarah Philip (Mattoon) Field, widow of Zachariah Field of Northfield, Massachusetts. She died March 21, 1752.



CHILDS

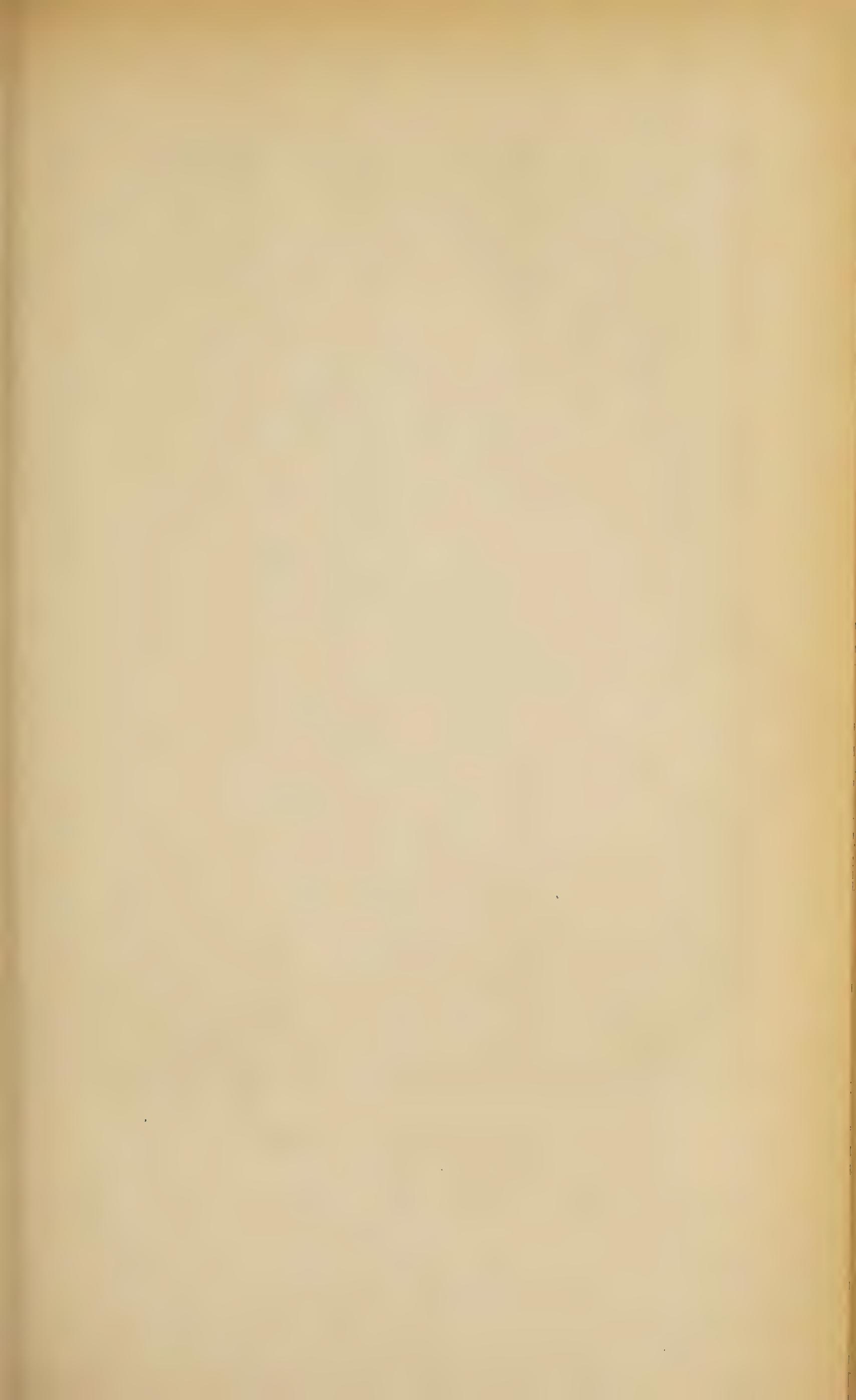
DEACON EBENEZER CHILD, son of Samuel and Hannah (Barnard) Child, was born November 11, 1720, in Deerfield, and died in Shelburne, Massachusetts, in 1774. He spent the latter part of his life in Shutesbury but removed to Shelburne during the year in which he died. He was also a deacon of the Congregational Church and prominent in town affairs of Deerfield as well as in Shutesbury where he served as selectman eleven years.

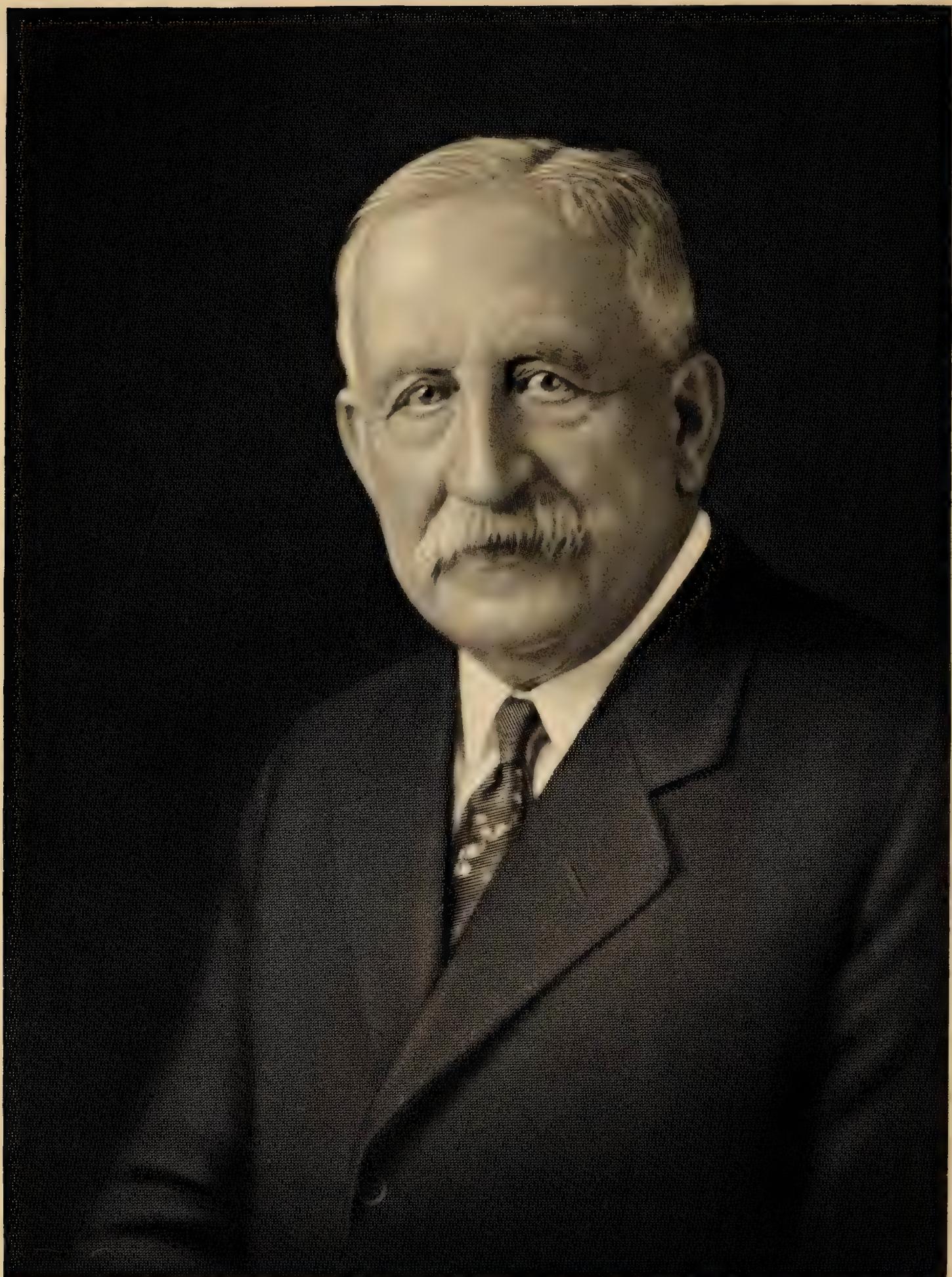
He married in 1750, Rachel, surname unknown.

DAVID CHILDS, son of Ebenezer and Rachel Child, was born November 4, 1760, in Shutesbury, and died there March 5, 1828. He was the first of this line to spell his name "*Childs*."

He married in 1784, Clarissa Dickinson, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. She was born in 1762 and died in 1844.

OTIS CHILDS, son of David and Clarissa (Dickinson) Childs, was born April 4, 1790, in Conway, Massachusetts, where he died March 22, 1864. He was a merchant and conducted a general store at





Engraving by M. J. Donn IV

Charles E. Childs

CHILDS

Burkeville, in Conway, for many years. He took an active interest in civic affairs and was a captain of the militia.

He married (first) Sally Field, (second) Electa Clary, (third) Lois Parsons, and (fourth) Mrs. Ann Dickinson.

DAVID CHILDS, son of Otis and Lois (Parsons) Childs, was born November 11, 1830, in Conway, and died December 22, 1863, in Newbury, Vermont. He was a shoe manufacturer and a member of the firm Brown and Childs.

He married, September 27, 1855, Elizabeth Ladd, born December 21, 1830, in Newbury, and died in January, 1894. She was the daughter of Judge Peabody Webster and Eliza (Lowell) Johnson Ladd.

CHARLES EZRA CHILDS, son of David and Elizabeth (Ladd) Childs, was born October 22, 1856, in Montreal, Canada, and died June 7, 1932, in Northampton, Massachusetts.

When he was a small child, his parents removed from Montreal to Newbury, Vermont, where he re-

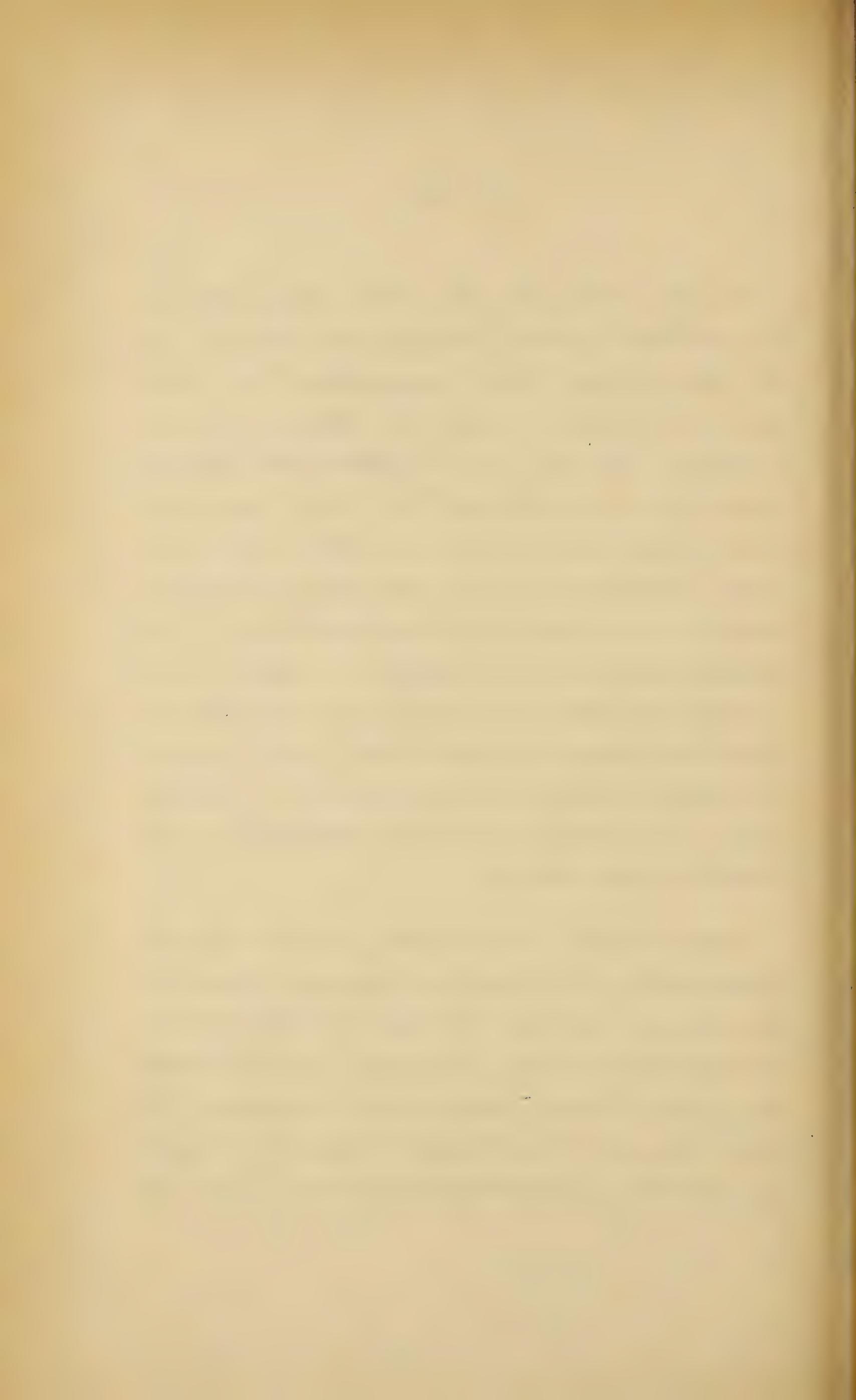
CHILDS

ceived his primary education and later attended the academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont. In 1873 Mr. Childs entered the employ of Stoddard and Kellogg, dry goods merchants in Northampton. He remained with this firm for three years and then removed to Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he was similarly employed until 1879. In that year he returned to Northampton to become private secretary to A. Lyman Williston, treasurer of Williston Seminary, now Williston Academy and of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, now Mt. Holyoke College. Mr. Williston was also connected with the Greenville Manufacturing Company of Florence, Massachusetts, and as Mr. Childs demonstrated marked executive ability and a capacity for assuming responsibilities, his duties were extended to include supervision of his employer's manufacturing interests. From that time until his retirement in 1919, Mr. Childs was an active figure in manufacturing circles and largely responsible for the development of several important cotton manufacturing companies that have meant growth and prosperity for Northampton.

CHILDS

In 1899, when the site of the West Boylston Cotton Manufacturing Company was taken over by the Metropolitan Water Commission, Mr. Childs used his influence to bring the concern to Easthampton. The plant of the Easthampton Spinning Company was secured and Mr. Childs was elected vice-president and assistant treasurer of the company. Success attended the venture and the Easthampton plant was enlarged and modernized. The concern became one of the leading textile companies in that section and at the height of its activities employed more than 2500 hands. Much of the credit for this remarkable growth must be given to the untiring energy and foresight that characterized all of Mr. Childs' business ventures.

Soon after the West Boylston Company settled in Easthampton, the Hampton Company, a mercerizing concern, was organized and Mr. Childs became secretary and treasurer. For several years he divided his attention between these companies, but later withdrew from the West Boylston Company and gave his entire time to the Hampton Company. That this



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was justified is evidenced by the steady growth of the concern, which gradually during the next twenty years, under his financial guidance, assumed a leading position in the textile industry.

In 1919, Mr. Childs retired from active business to devote his well-earned leisure to various civic and philanthropic enterprises that had long been dear to him. Chief among these and the one which has won for him untold gratitude of thousands of New England citizens, was the development of Childs Park in Northampton. In 1915, Mr. Childs had purchased the Watson property, a forty-acre tract, beautifully wooded, at North Elm and Prospect Streets, about a mile from the business centre of the city. Always a lover of nature, he now began to devote the major part of his time to develop what today is known as Childs Park. In this he was aided by Mrs. Childs, and the park is now considered one of the most beautiful spots in New England. With characteristic generosity Mr. Childs opened the park to the public, and it is today one of the very few privately owned and maintained parks in the

CHILDS

country. Every year tourists and garden clubs from all parts of the East visit this place to enjoy its marvelous floral display, the full bloom of tulips, iris, peonies and gladioli in their season and to roam through its beautiful wooded stretches.

The fine civic spirit that prompted Mr. Childs' generous gift is gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the people of Northampton in the following editorial, which appeared in the Daily Northampton Gazette soon after Mr. Childs' death:

"Birds were singing in Childs Park yesterday as joyously as before. Stately trees, graceful shrubs, myriad flowers and green, sunlit lawns were as lovely as ever. Only some of the children at play with their nursemaids or mothers under a weeping willow tree, seemed a little subdued. They had learned, perhaps, that the kindly man, whose vision and love of nature established and developed the park had passed away. For more than twenty years, Charles E. Childs devoted most of his time and a generous share of his means to making this park a thing of beauty. Aided by Mrs. Childs in planning the tract, selecting the shrubbery and flowers and directing their care he lived to see his dream of transformed

CHILDS

acres grow into reality. Where once had been a tangle of undergrowth, appropriately known as 'Wildwood' there appeared one of the most sightly and picturesque parks in this section of the country.

"Other men have loved beauty but lacked the money or leisure to bring it into being. Mr. Childs, due to his unusual ability as an executive in the textile industry, became wealthy, and then turned his energy and talents to the creation of the park. The passing tourist and the general public see the fruition of the project, and pause to admire it. But only those who knew the man realize the tremendous amount of thoughtful planning and painstaking care that went into the countless details marking the development of the park. Although he had various other interests, this enterprise claimed most of Mr. Childs' attention during the last twenty years of his life. Few men have brought Northampton such esthetic pleasure in nature as did Mr. Childs and none could ask a more fitting and beautiful memorial than the park which bears his name."

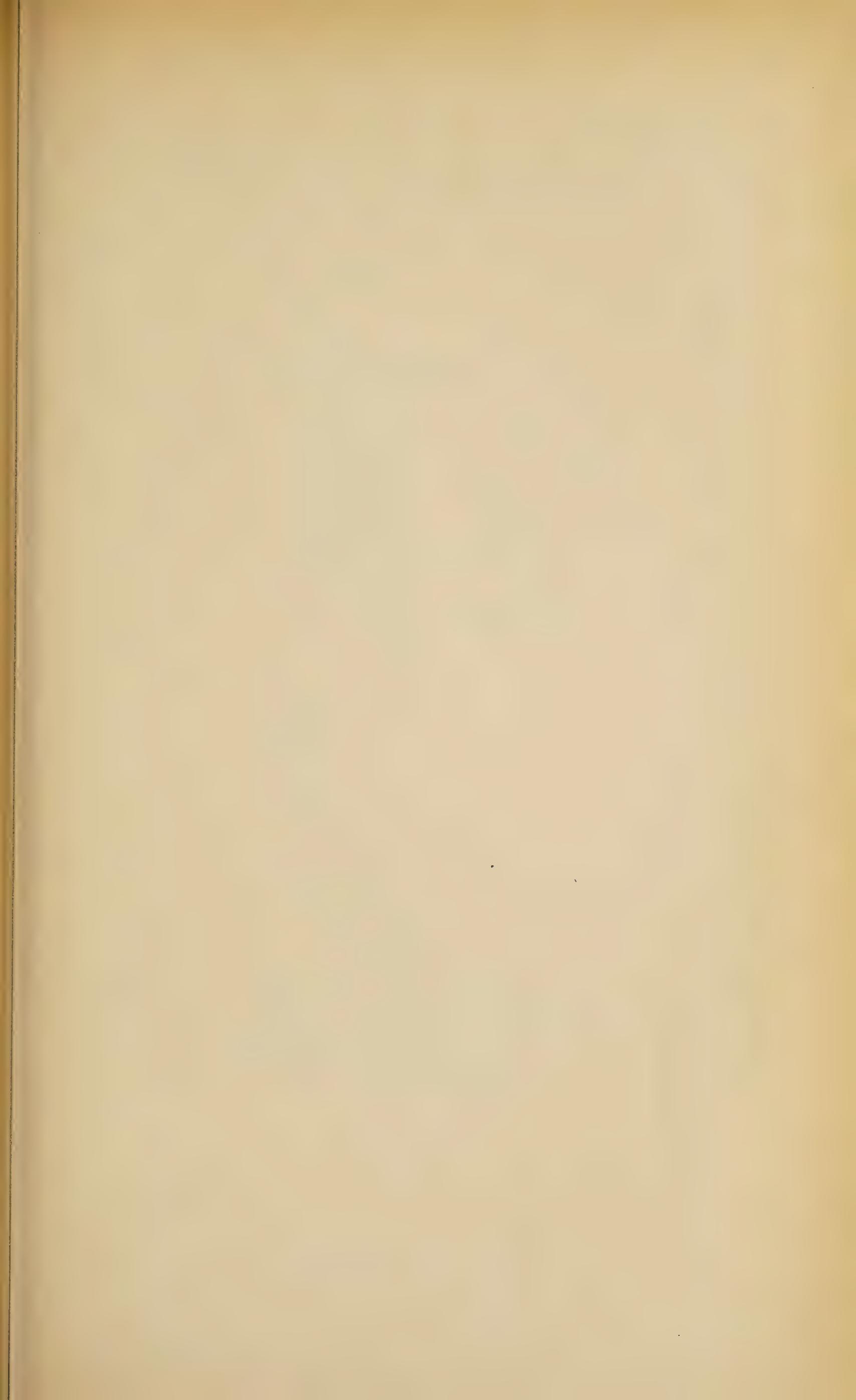
Mr. Childs' sense of civic responsibility did not end with his gift of the park. He was actively interested in every phase of municipal affairs and could

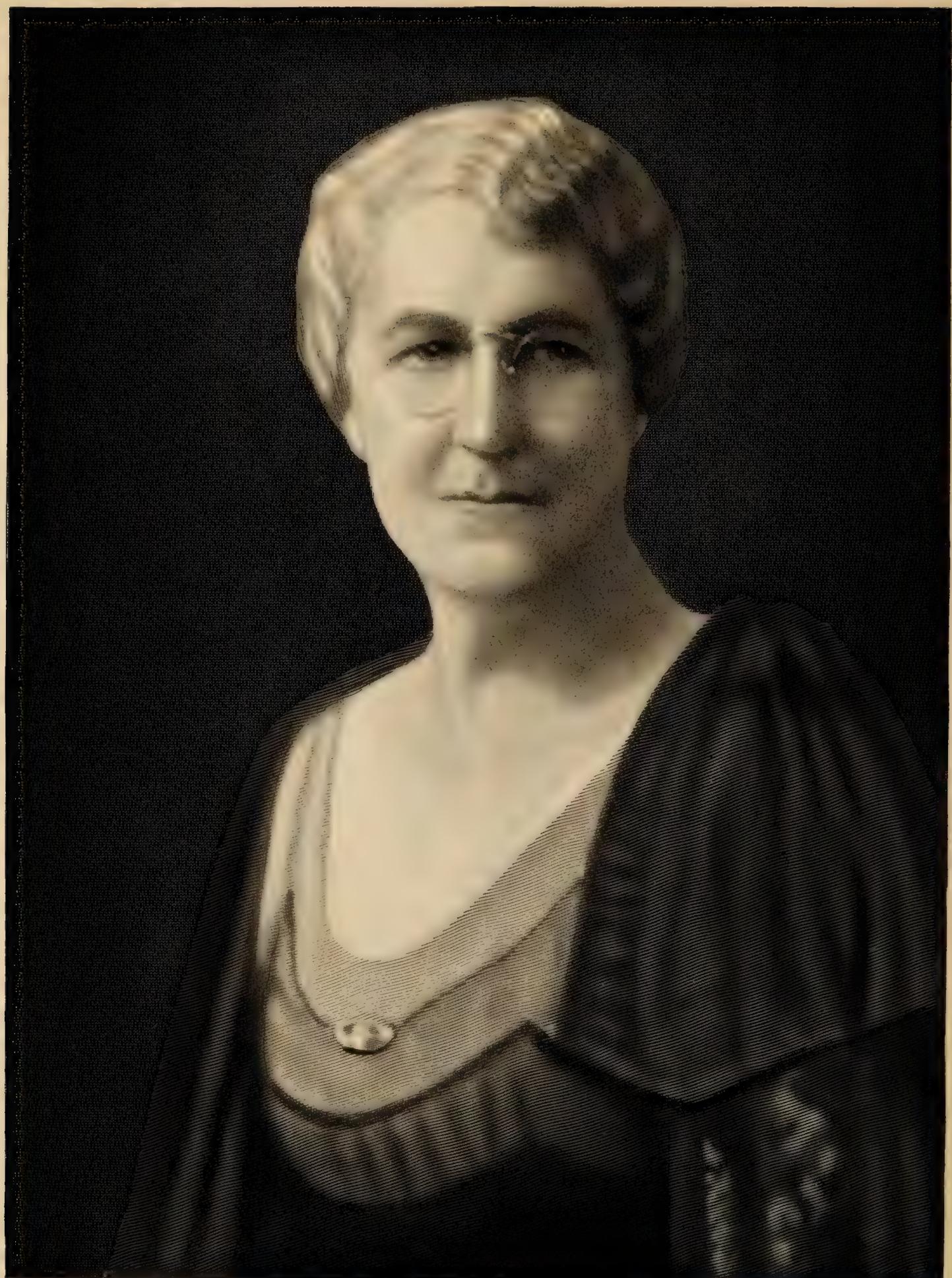
CHILDS

always be counted upon to support a worthy public movement. He was a lifelong member of the Republican party and for a time served as chairman of the Republican City Committee. He also represented the party as a member of the common council and the board of aldermen. He was chairman of the cemetery committee for ten years, resigning the office in 1932.

His club affiliations were with the Northampton Club, of which he was one of the few surviving charter members. He was also a charter member of the Colony Club of Springfield, and of the Seth Pomeroy Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He held membership in the Northampton Lodge of Elks and the Northampton Country Club.

For many years he was a member of the parish and a generous supporter of the First Congregational Church of Northampton. He was a director of the Northampton National Bank, the Union Trust Company of Springfield and for five years treasurer of the Cooley Dickinson Hospital of Northampton. This institution also benefited through Mr. Childs'





Engraved by A. J. Davis / N.Y.

Annie Hill Childs.

CHILDS

generosity when he and Mrs. Childs donated two fully equipped modern surgical rooms.

"His benefactions to individuals and organizations were numerous, but most of them little known to the public through his unostentatious giving. He was one of the best liked and most highly respected residents of the city, a man of fine character and personality."

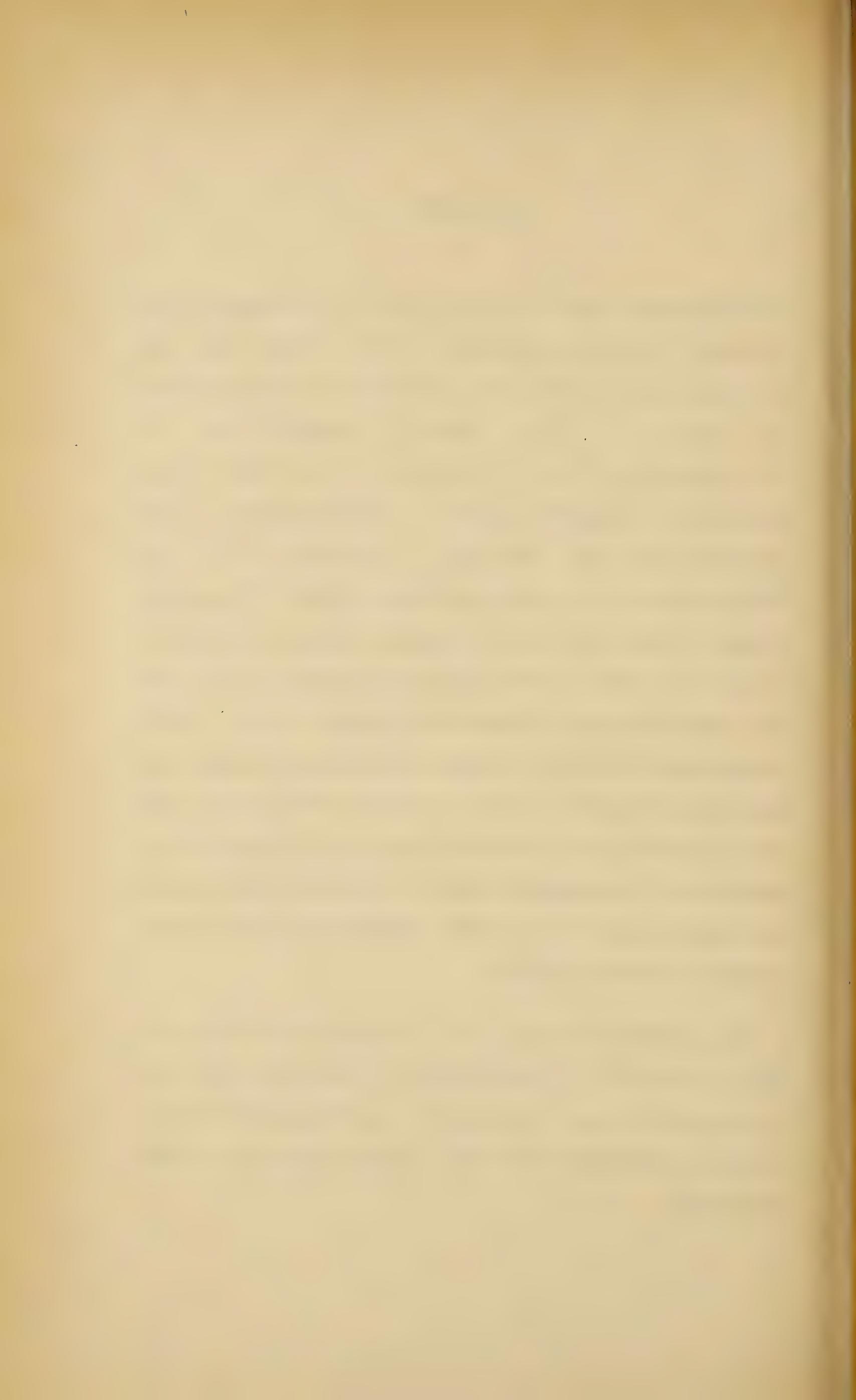
Mr. Childs married, December 23, 1885, at Northampton, Annie Hill. (*See Hill line.*)

Mrs. Childs, who continues to reside in Northampton, is one of the prominent women of the city. She is ex-regent of Betty Allen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and counsellor on the Massachusetts State Board of the Society. She is a member of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, the Boston Colony National Society of New England Women and the National Society of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century by virtue of descent from twenty-one established Colonial lines. For many years she served as president of the Anti Tuberculosis Association of

CHILDS

Northampton and for seven years as president of the Visiting Nursing Association. Mrs. Childs for ten years has been on the council of the Girl Scouts and at present is first deputy commissioner in Northampton. She is a member of the First Congregational Church parish of Northampton, past president of the Monday Afternoon Club of Northampton, a vice-president of the Hampden County Women's Club, a member of the Hampshire County Business and Professional Women's Club and the Northampton Historical Society. Mrs. Childs maintains Childs Park along the lines laid out by her husband, keeping it open to the public and constantly adding to its natural beauty. She has always been keenly interested in horticulture and has served as chairman of the Garden section of the Northampton Woman's Club.

Mrs. Childs also takes an active interest in the civic and charitable organizations of the city and each year provides new flags to fly over Memorial Hall, a custom established by Mr. Childs more than forty years ago.



HILL (Hills)

JOSEPH HILLS, emigrant ancestor, was born in March, 1602, in Great Burstead, County Essex, England, and died February 5, 1688, in Newbury, Massachusetts. His name is on record as Hilles until 1608, when the spelling was changed to Hills. He was the son of George and Mary (Symonds) Hilles. George Hilles was a linen draper in Great Burstead.

Joseph Hills removed with his family to Maldon, County Essex, England, in March, 1632, and sailed for America on the "Susan and Ellen," in 1638. He landed in Boston and built his first home in Charlestown and later settled on a farm of considerable size in "Mystic Side" north of the Mystic River. Mystic Side was set off later as a separate town and named Malden. He served as selectman in 1644 and represented Malden in the General Court in 1646 and 1647, when he was chosen speaker of the House of Deputies. He was Malden's first deputy and held the office until 1664 when he removed to Newbury.

In 1649 he was appointed one of a committee of three to "examine and put in order the publike writings received from Governor John Winthrop."

HILL (Hills)

His most important service to the Colony and the one which brought him lasting fame was in 1648, when he compiled the first codification of the laws of the Colony. The great value of this work was recognized and he was rewarded with a money payment and a grant of five hundred acres of land on the Nashua River, in New Hampshire, with remission of all taxes in his old age.

He married (first), July 22, 1624, Rose Clarke, of Great Burstead, who died in Malden, March 24, 1650. He married (second), June 24, 1651, Hannah (Smith) Mellows, widow of Edward Mellows of Charlestown, who died in 1655. He married (third) in January, 1656, Helen Atkinson, daughter of Hugh Atkinson of Kendall, Westmoreland, England. She died in 1662. He married (fourth), March 8, 1665, Ann Lunt, widow of Henry Lunt of Newbury.

SAMUEL HILLS, son of Joseph and Hannah (Smith) Mellows Hills, was born July, 1652, in Malden and died August 18, 1732, in Newbury. He was a sergeant in the Indian Wars with King Philip

HILL (Hills)

and took part in the battles of Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675, and Narragansett, December 19, 1675. He married, May 20, 1679, Abigail Wheeler, born in Newbury, February 2, 1655, died April 13, 1742. She was the daughter of David and Sarah (Wise) Wheeler, of Newbury, and granddaughter of John Wheeler of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

SAMUEL HILLS, son of Samuel and Abigail (Wheeler) Hills, was born February 16, 1680, in Newbury, and died July 27, 1732, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was of Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1708 and in Rehoboth as early as June 11, 1711.

He married Ann, surname unknown. She died in Rehoboth, December 11, 1747.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL HILL, son of Samuel and Ann Hills, was born February 19, 1714, in Rehoboth, and died there November 12, 1758. He was the first of this line to drop the "s" in the spelling of his name.

He married (first), November 13, 1739, Deborah

HILL (Hills)

Cushing, daughter of Matthew and Mary Cushing. She was born August 1, 1721, in Rehoboth, and died there November, 1751. He married (second), June 14, 1752, Sarah Hardin of Swansea.

SAMUEL HILL, son of Samuel and Deborah (Cushing) Hill, was born in 1740, in Rehoboth, and died March 14, 1833, in Smithfield, Rhode Island.

He married, January 8, 1766, Rhoda Phillips, daughter of Joshua Phillips of Smithfield. She died May 16, 1828.

SAMUEL HILL, son of Samuel and Rhoda (Phillips) Hill, was born February 17, 1767, in Smithfield, and died there May 28, 1831.

He married, August 6, 1788, Olive Lapham, daughter of Thomas and Mary Lapham. She was born August 6, 1766, in Smithfield, and died there April 22, 1844.

GEORGE W. HILL, son of Samuel and Olive (Lapham) Hill, was born July 19, 1801, in Smithfield, and died there February 24, 1832. He married Sally Albee.

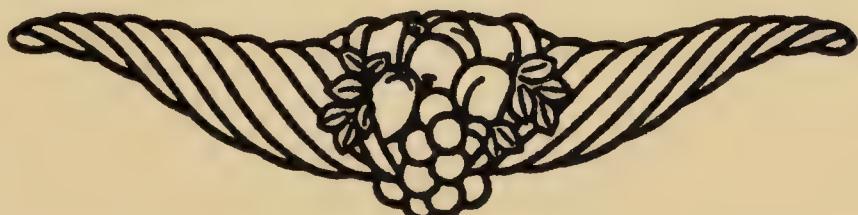
HILL (Hills)

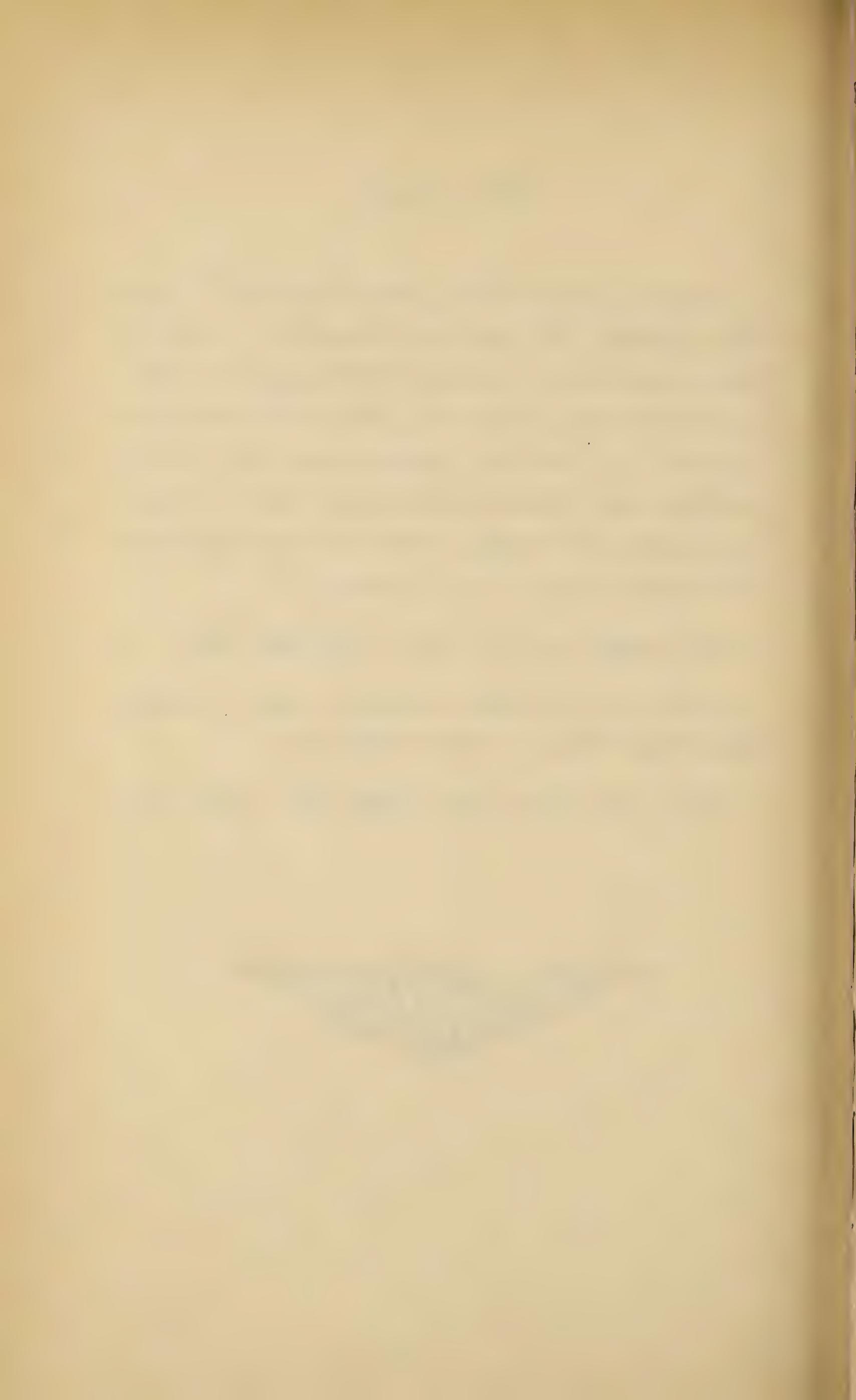
GEORGE ALBERT HILL, son of George W. and Sally (Albee) Hill, was born December 3, 1823, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and died August 18, 1902, in San Francisco, California. He was for some years a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, and later of Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was numbered among the leading citizens. In later life he was a successful broker in San Francisco.

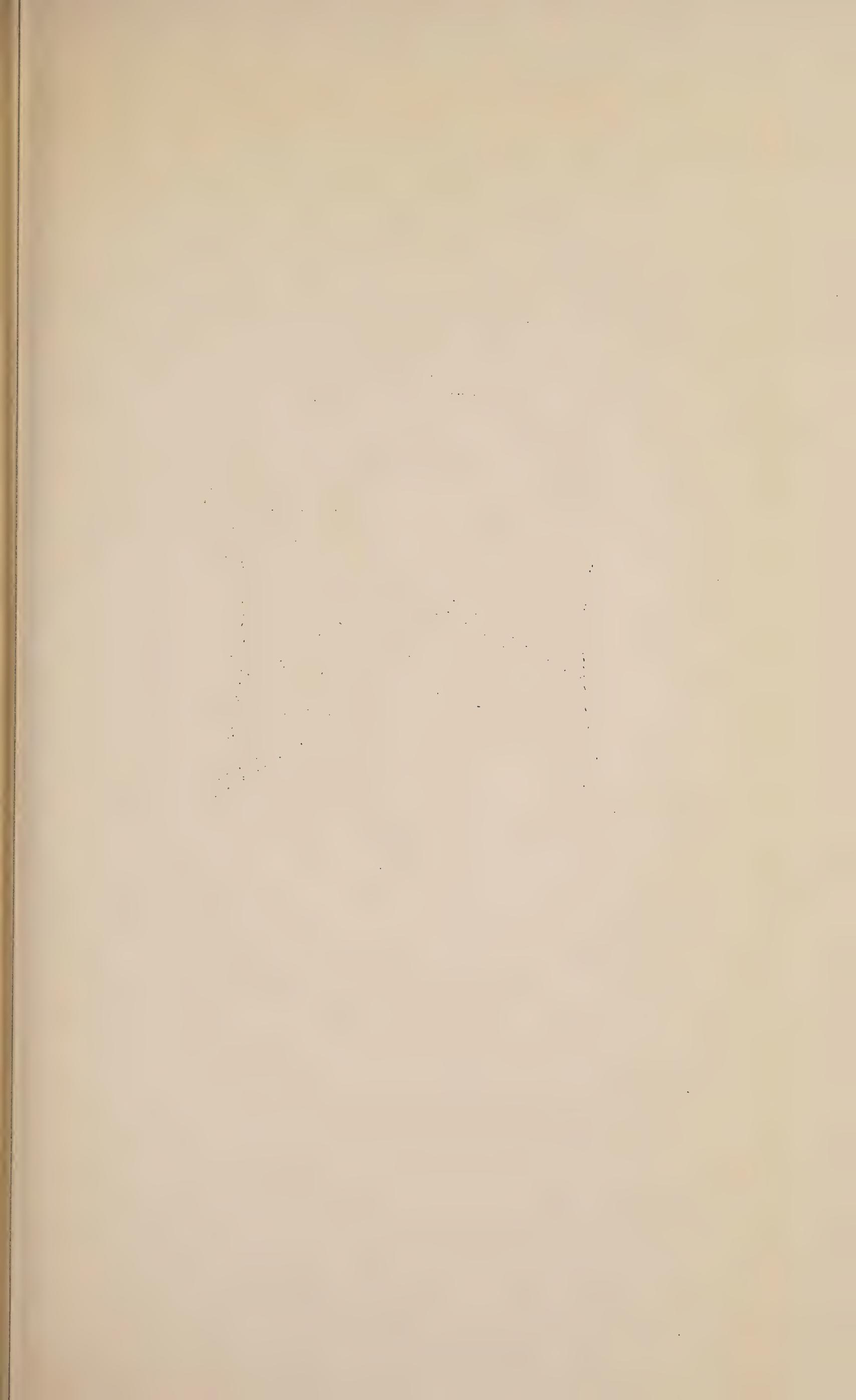
He married, April 18, 1849, Eliza Rice Olds.

ANNIE HILL, daughter of George Albert and Eliza Rice (Olds) Hill, was born in Hartford.

She married Charles Ezra Childs. (*See Childs line.*)









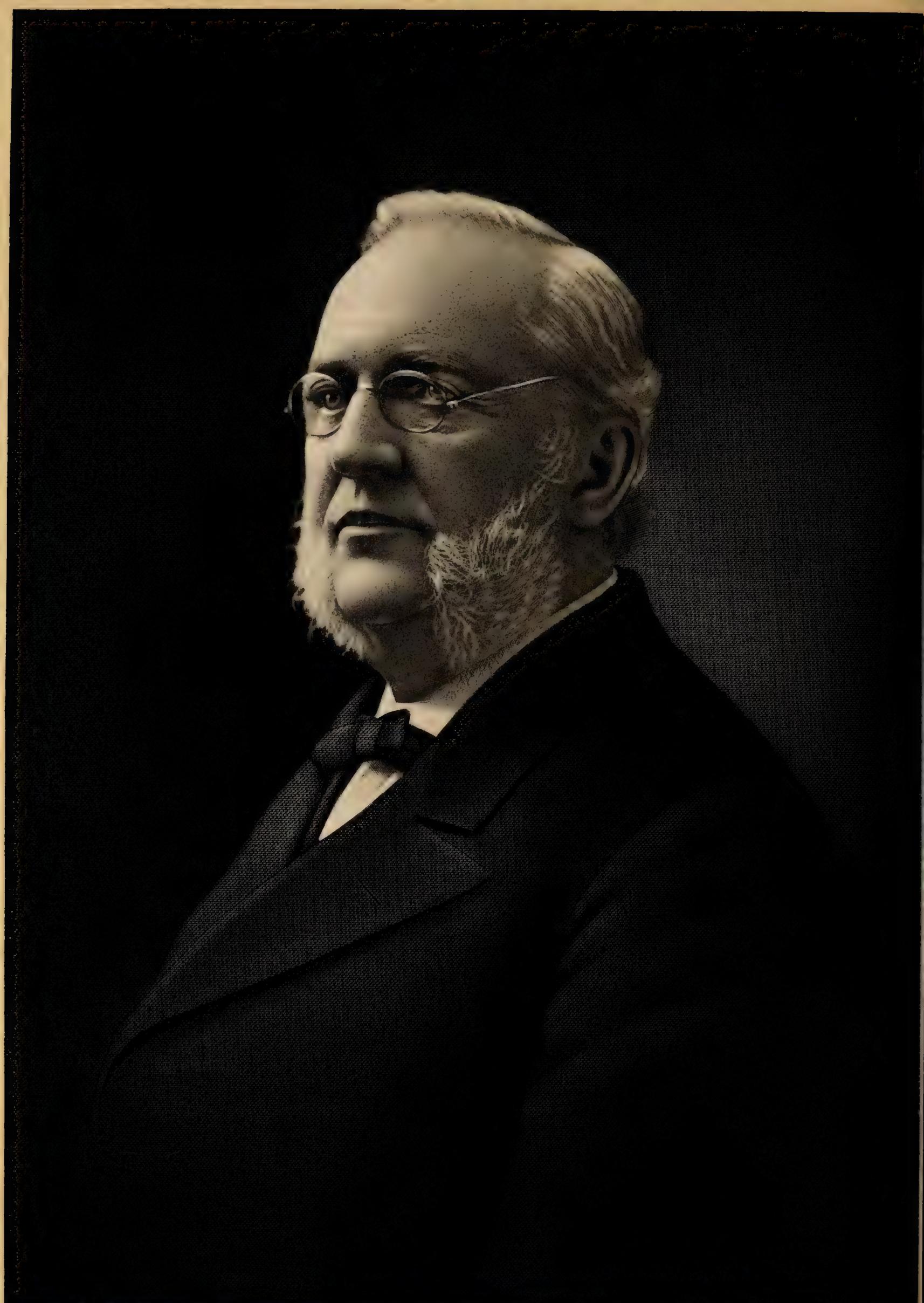
Cooper

Arms: Gules, on a chevron dovetailed argent three martlets sable, in chief two stags' heads cabossed or, in base a garb of the last.

Crest: On a mount vert a lion passant, guardant or, supporting with the dexter paw an escutcheon gules, thereon a lion's head cabossed or.

Motto: Sola Virtus Oblectat.

(From arms in possession of the family.)



Charles Cooper

COOPER

THE name of Charles Cooper brings to men versed in business affairs in the United States as well as other nations, memories of great achievements and affairs of magnitude.

Charles Cooper, pioneer in the knitting machine industry, and one of the most influential and prominent citizens of Bennington, Vermont, was born in Nottingham, England, January 25, 1836, and died in Bennington, May 2, 1908.

He was the founder of the Charles Cooper Company, an organization which he established in Bennington in 1869, and which under his able leadership and through his own effort, ability and keen foresight grew from a modest beginning to be the most important factor in the manufacturing and commercial life of Bennington.

The history of the Company dates back to 1842, when James N. Cooper, father of Charles Cooper, came to America from Nottingham, England, and established himself in the village of Jorbuck, town of Enfield, Connecticut, as the first manufacturer of spring knitting needles in the United States.

COOPER

James N. Cooper was a skilled workman and an expert in his field, who by thrift and industry succeeded in building up a profitable business. He foresaw great possibilities for his newly founded enterprise and was contemplating to enlarge and expand his factory when the Civil War broke out. When President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, James N. Cooper, with a deep devotion for his adopted country, was one of the first in Connecticut to answer the call. He enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers and left the responsibility of his business to his son, Charles.

Charles Cooper was but twelve years old when he arrived in America with his father. He attended the country school in the town of Enfield and at an early age began to work in his father's factory where he soon developed that talent for inventing and improving, which in later years was to make his name famous in the knitting industry throughout the world. At the time of his father's enlistment in the Civil War he was well equipped to conduct and operate the business entrusted to him and he continued success-

COOPER

fully to manufacture spring knitting needles in Enfield until 1863, when he removed the business to Thompsonville, Connecticut. Here he remained until 1869, the year in which he arrived in Bennington and laid the foundation for the concern that ever since has been in successful operation.

His first location was in the building now occupied by the Scott Machine Works, and he soon formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Eli Tiffany. Under the firm name Tiffany and Cooper the manufacturing of flat ribbed knitting machinery was begun. The partnership with Mr. Tiffany, however, was later dissolved and Charles Cooper established his own business under the firm name Charles Cooper Machine and Needle Works. In 1892, after many experiments, he developed and began to manufacture the circular spring needle machine and thus placed the future of his company upon a solid foundation. This machine was a success from the start and is essentially the machine that is today manufactured by the Charles Cooper Company, Inc.

COOPER

Mr. Cooper clearly foresaw the possibilities of his invention and it is of especial interest to note, as indicative of his rare foresight, that even before it was fully appreciated, he told Mrs. Cooper that some day his machines would encircle the globe. His prediction came true in the fullest sense of the word, and today the knitting machines as manufactured by the Charles Cooper Company, Inc., are being shipped to every civilized country in the world.

In order to demonstrate the efficiency of his invention, Mr. Cooper began the manufacturing of the Cooper Derby Rib Underwear, under the firm name of Cooper Manufacturing Company. The garments soon became known all over the country for their superior quality and workmanship, and the name "Cooper" became synonymous with underwear. Mr. Cooper continued as the President of the Cooper Manufacturing Company until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Alexander James Cooper, who operated the company until it was sold to the Allen A. Company, of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

COOPER

Charles Cooper was a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word. He was of a kind and congenial disposition and ever since 1869, when he became a resident of Bennington, until the time of his death, he took a keen interest in all civic affairs of the town and was ever ready to support any cause or movement for the betterment of the community.

He was for many years an active member of the Methodist Church and perhaps its most liberal supporter; yet his broadmindedness was strikingly demonstrated in the material support he gave to the small congregation of the Christian Scientists in Bennington. Mr. Cooper, though not a Scientist, equipped at his own expense the small church then on Park Street, so that members of that faith might worship in an environment consistent with their devotion.

Mr. Cooper was also deeply interested in all matters pertaining to education and was ever helping to further its cause. His will provided for the erection of a Manual Training School, but unfortunately the document was so framed that the necessary funds could not be made available for an indefinite period

COOPER

of time. His heirs met the situation in a manner that challenges admiration. Knowing Mr. Cooper's wishes in the matter, they at once complied with the intention of the will and formed a corporation known as the Charles Cooper Industrial School. Through this noble action Mr. Cooper's desire was carried out to the letter. There were numerous other bequests to charity, churches and individuals, and the good works of Charles Cooper, during his life-time, will be felt and remembered in Bennington for many generations to come.

When the sad news of Mr. Cooper's death became known it was a blow to the entire community. The press printed many tributes to his character and memory, of which the following is quoted from the Bennington Banner:

"In the death of Charles Cooper, Bennington has lost a man, who more than any other has been a factor in the growth and prosperity of the town for the past twenty years. Like all successful business men he began in a small way, and increased gradually on a sure foundation. His life

COOPER

work has been a striking example of the success and honor that comes to an honest, Christian man who without the blare of trumpets, or any claim of being better than his neighbors, has continuously progressed upwards and forward. He was a generous giver to all worthy causes and charities. Both in his public work and in the personal kindly way of a Christian, he was a gentleman of a broad mind and earnest spirit.

"A man of commanding presence and striking personality, Charles Cooper inspired confidence in all with whom he came in contact. He rose to high estate, yet it redounds to his credit that he ever remained true to the highest ideals of a gentleman; no trace of arrogance could be found in him; no domineering overbearing attitude did he exhibit to any of his employees. They were his friends, and he was theirs, sincerely so. Mr. Cooper at all times manifested his keen interest in the welfare of his employees, and it was this evident interest which reciprocally brought such substantial return to Mr. Cooper in whole-hearted efficient labor and a high standard of workmanship by which the Cooper products became a standard of recognized quality in the nation's markets."



Elizabeth Cooper Kelley

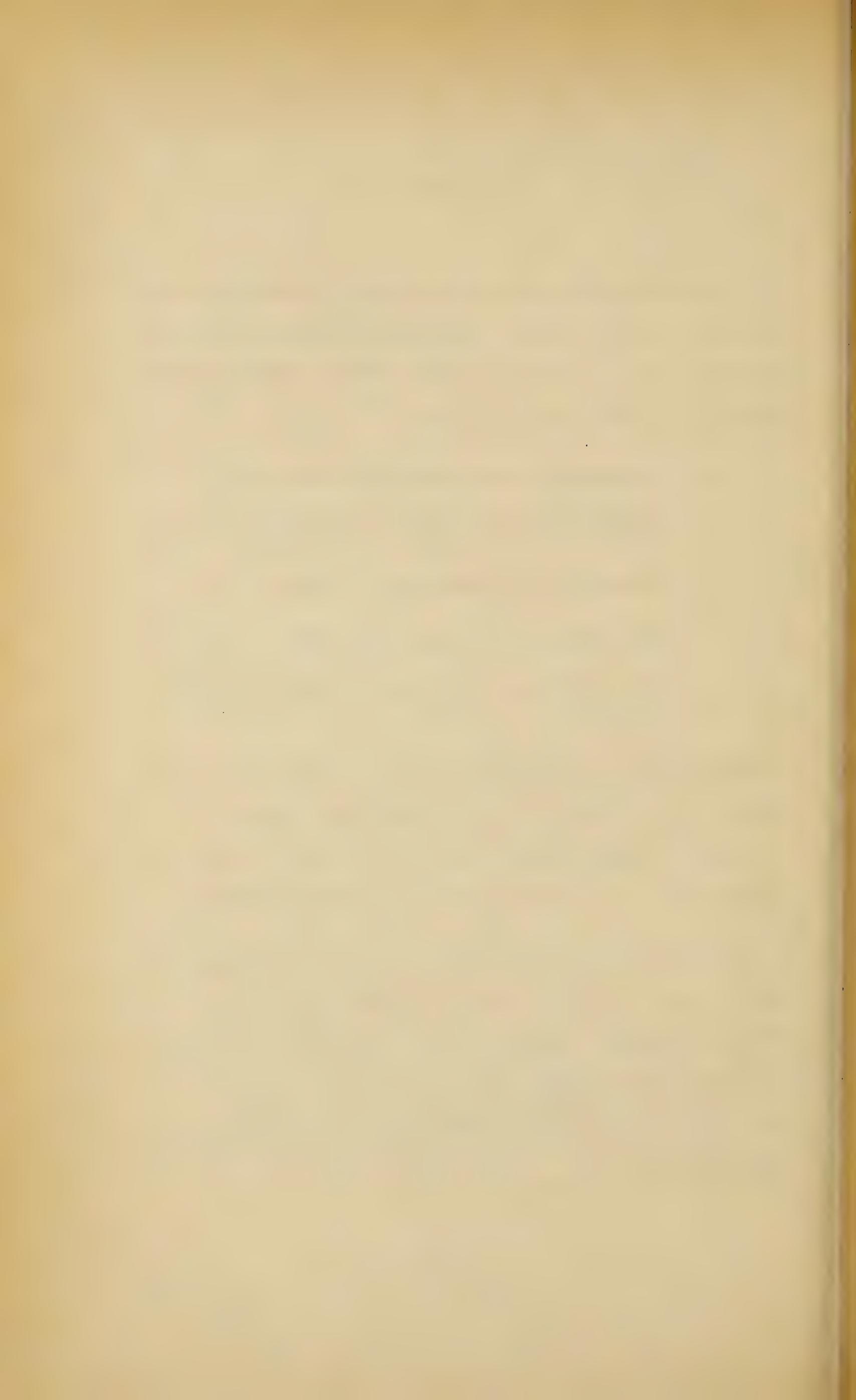
COOPER

Charles Cooper married in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 13, 1860, Annie, daughter of Alexander and Jeanette (Bucannan) Semple. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Alexander James, born May 26, 1861.
2. Helena May, born July 4, 1864.
3. Mabel Eulah, born April 3, 1867.
4. Elizabeth, born August 13, 1870.
5. Charles Cooper, Jr., born June 30, 1873.

The Charles Cooper Company was operated as the Estate of Charles Cooper from the time of Mr. Cooper's death until 1927, when Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coleman Kelley took over these interests.

In January, 1930, the Company was reorganized and incorporated under the corporate name of Charles Cooper Company, Inc. The new Company was organized under the Laws of the State of Vermont and capitalized at \$300,000. The officers of the corporation are:



COOPER

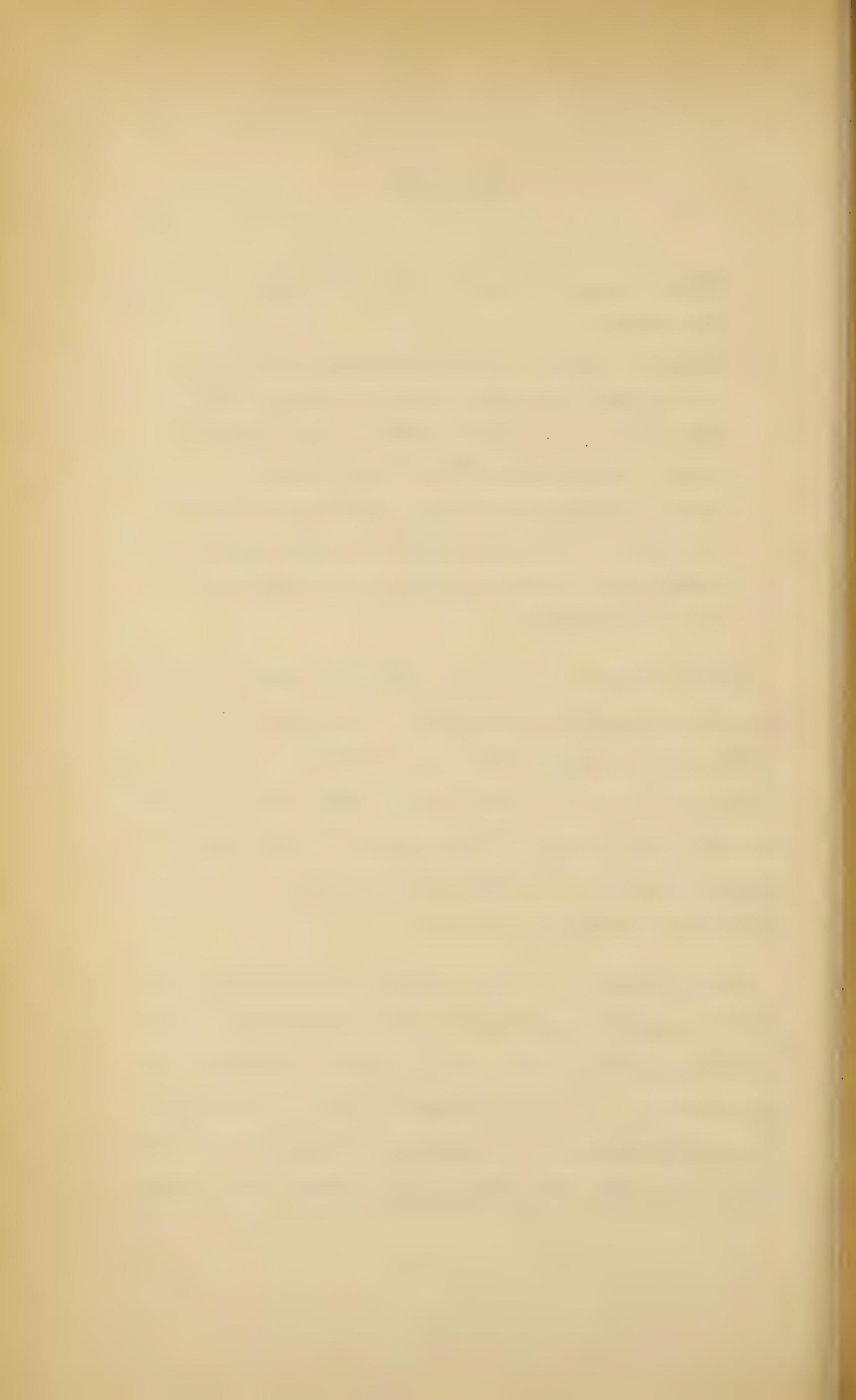
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper Kelley, President and Treasurer.

William T. Barratt, who has been associated with the business for several years in charge of the manufacture of machines and who has patented many improvements, First Vice-President.

John J. Hayes, who has been associated with the Company for thirty-five years as superintendent in charge of the manufacturing of needles, Second Vice-President.

The Company's output of knitting machines has increased rapidly until today they are being distributed throughout the entire world. The manufacturing of needles has always been an important part of the Company's business, and today nearly all types of spring and latch needles used in the knitting industry are being produced.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper Kelley has inherited many of the excellent qualities that made her father an outstanding citizen. Her sole purpose in incorporating the concern, which he founded, was to provide for the perpetuation of the business to the end that it will never be taken from Bennington where for so many



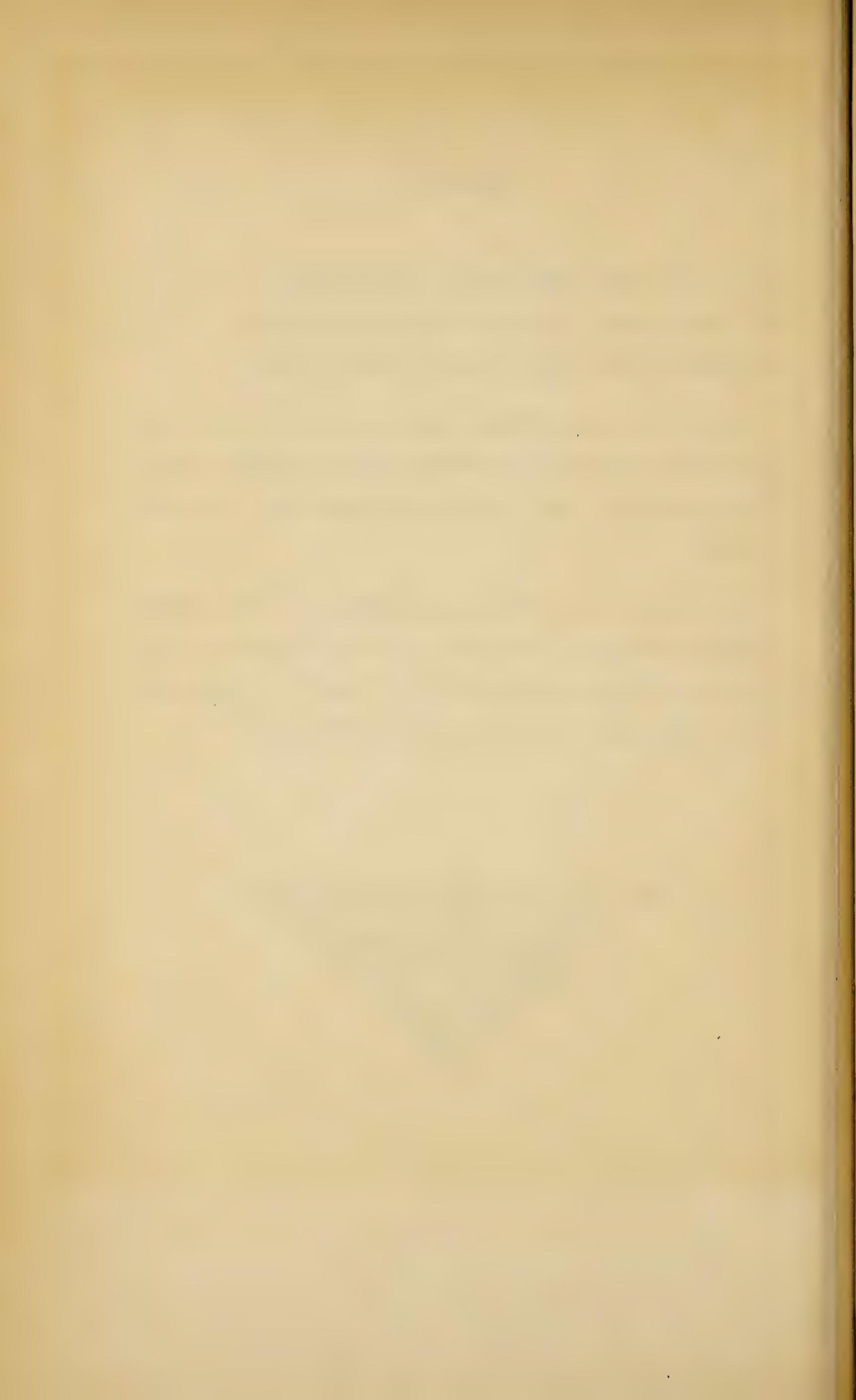
COOPER

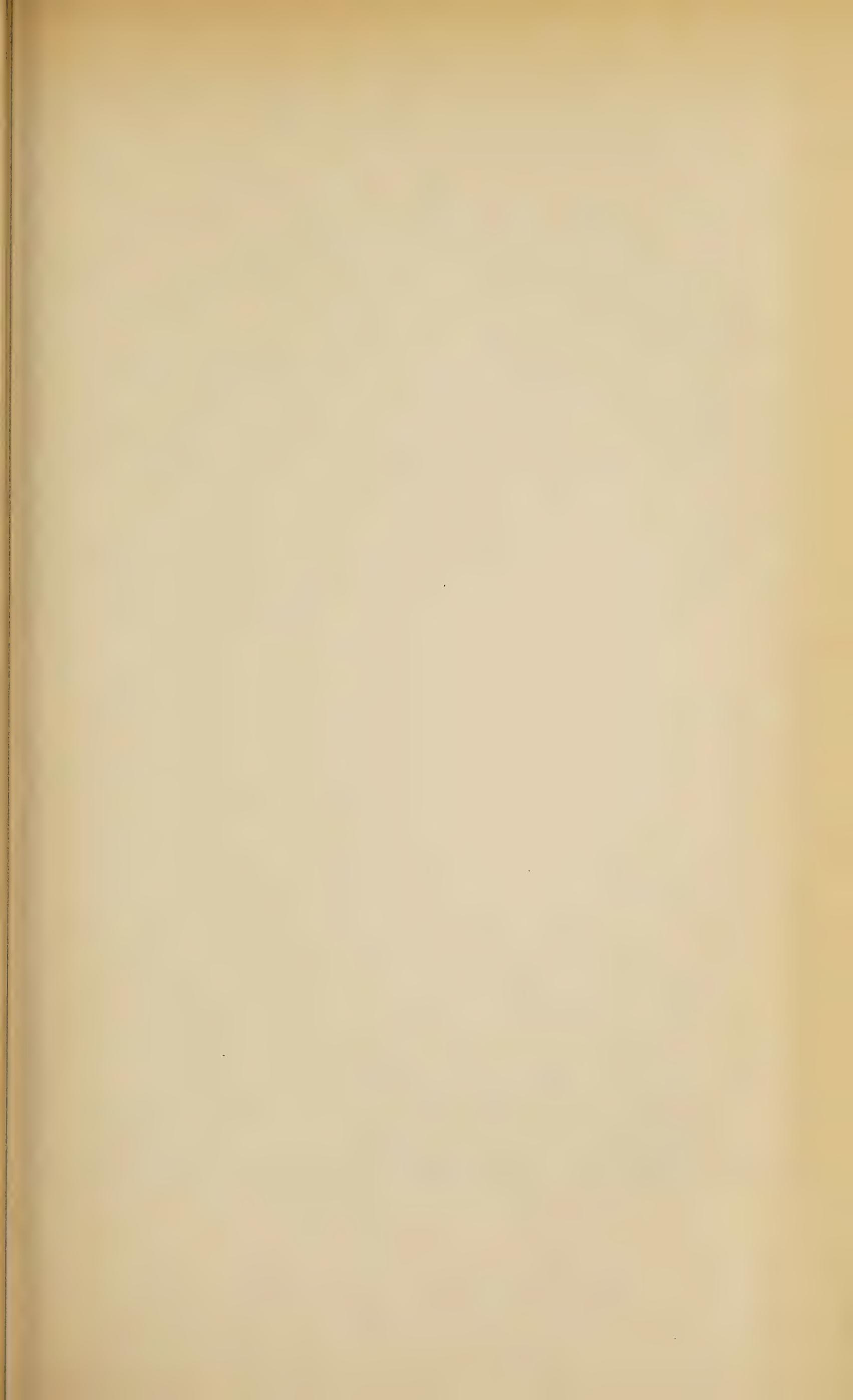
years it has furnished steady employment to many of its citizens and has been the very back-bone of the industrial and commercial life of the city.

Mrs. Kelley has always been active in the civic and social life of Bennington where she is well known for her generosity and her keen interests in charitable works.

In addition to being president of the Charles Cooper Company, Inc., she is also president and majority stockholder of the G. S. Stoddard Company, Inc., manufacturing chemists of New York.









Annie Cooper

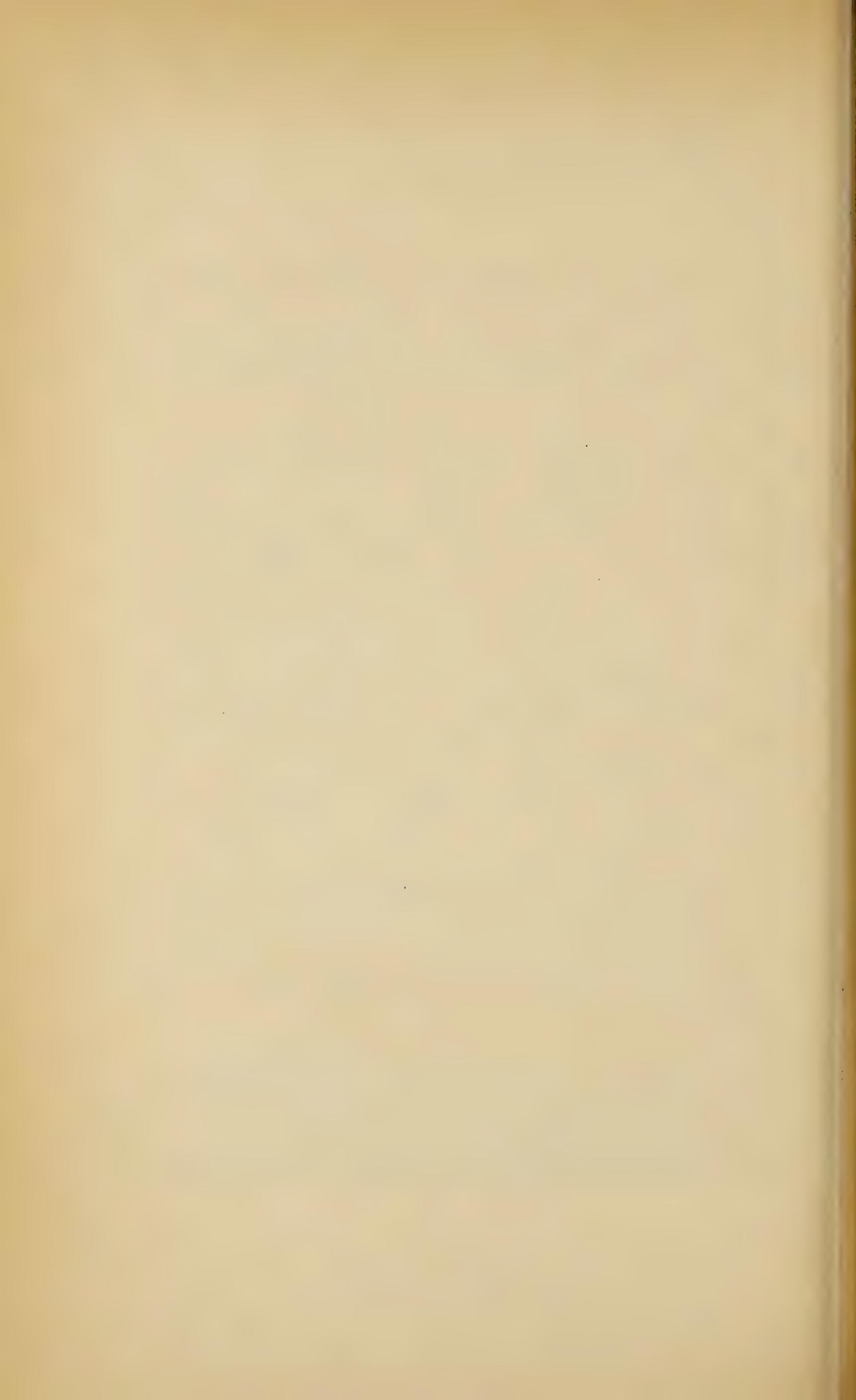
SEMPLE

The family of Semple is of ancient Scotch origin and is traced back as far as 1214 to Baron Semple. For many years members of this family were noted weavers.

Annie Semple, daughter of Alexander and Jeanette (Bucannan) Semple, was born in Kilibarchan, a suburb of Paisley, Scotland, May 13, 1839, and was but nine years of age when she came to America with her parents, who settled in Whitesboro, near Utica, New York. Several years later the family moved to Connecticut, where her brother, Alexander Semple, became a designer and manager of the Broad Brook Woolen Mills at Broad Brook, Connecticut.

Annie Semple married Charles Cooper in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 13, 1860, and came with him in 1869 to Bennington, Vermont, where she died December 28, 1925.

Throughout her long residence in Bennington she was ever ready to promote the welfare of the community, and as prosperity came to her and her family,



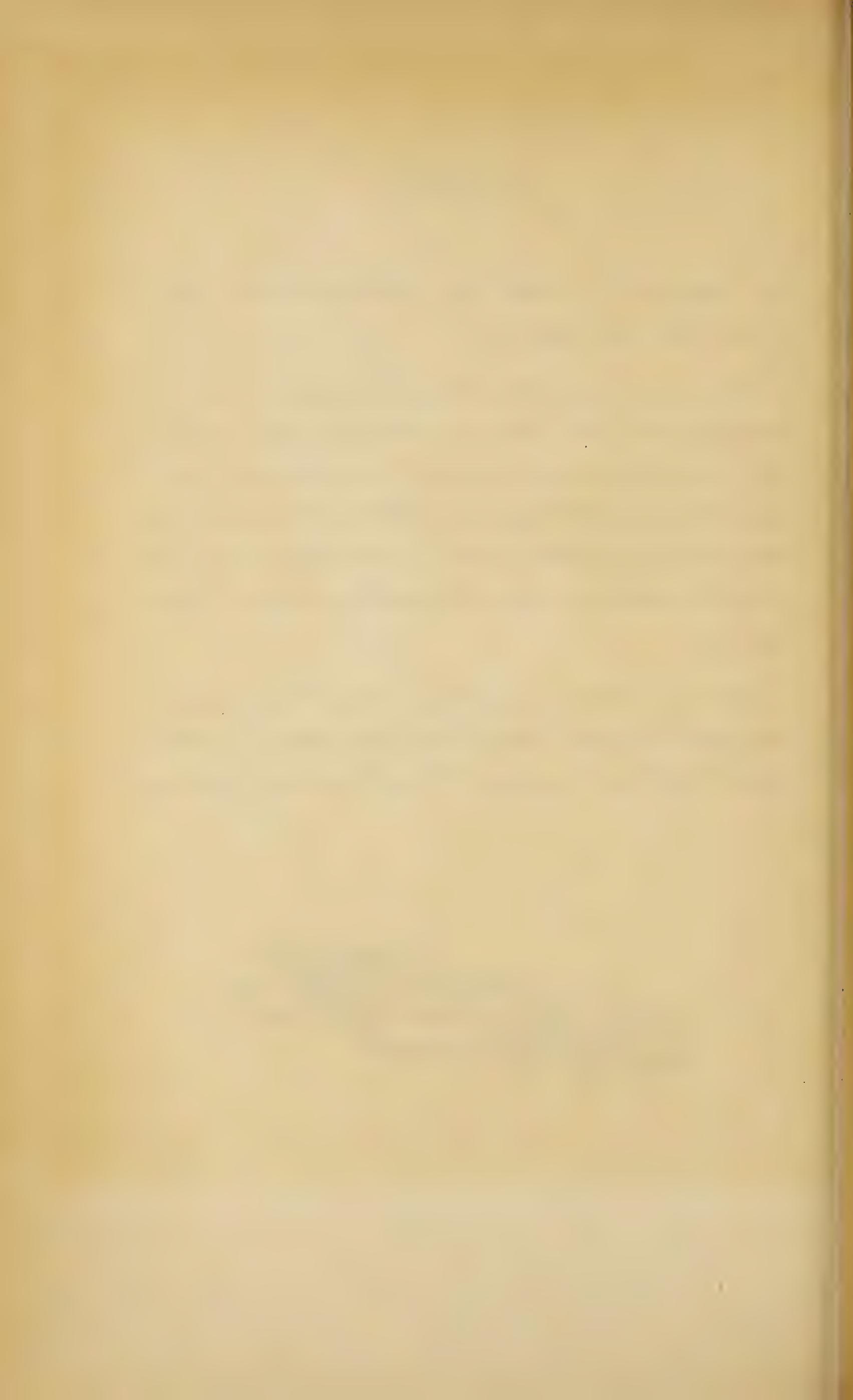
SEMPLE

her interest in charity and all worthwhile movements never diminished.

She was beloved and respected by all who came in contact with her, and was a constant source of inspiration to her husband when he in the early seventies was laying the foundation for his Company. She was thoroughly familiar with the business and took an active interest in the affairs of her husband's large estate.

She was for many years identified with the Bennington Methodist Church, but later became a member of the First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston.







Engraving by J. D.

Charles Allen

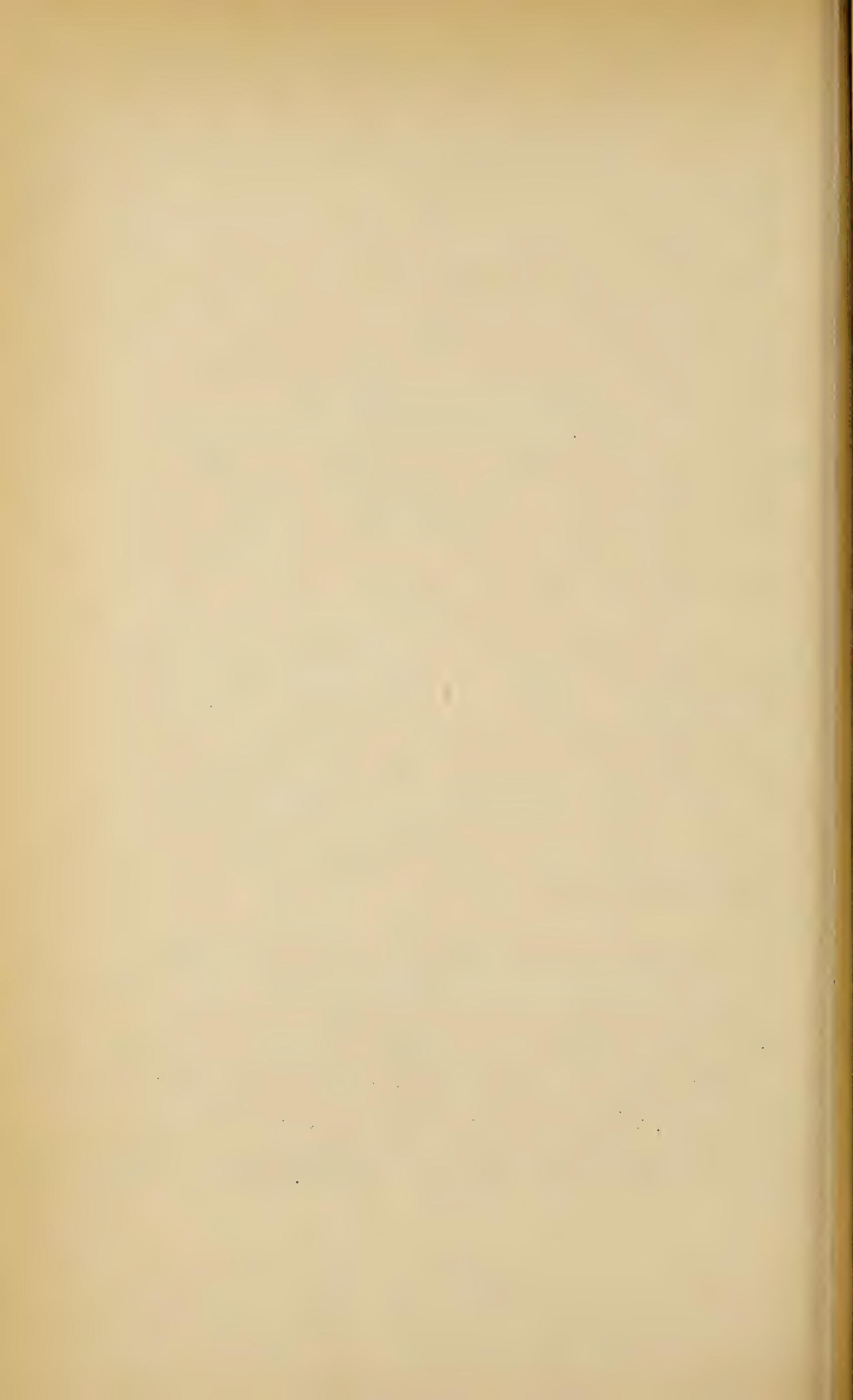
KELLEY

CHARLES COLEMAN KELLEY, son of Warren S. and Mary (Coleman) Kelley, was born in Albany, New York, June 11, 1870, and died in that city April 20, 1929. His father was a well known attorney in Albany, where he practiced for many years and took a prominent part in the professional life of the city. He was a leading member and deacon of the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

Charles Coleman Kelley was educated in the public and high schools of the City of Albany and after his graduation spent two years studying law in his father's office. Equipped with this valuable training, he decided on a business career and became connected with a machinery and mill supply house in Gloversville, New York.

He then became interested in the Pierce-Arrow Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, New York, and established himself as a distributor for the Pierce-Arrow Company in Northern New York and New England, with headquarters in Troy, New York.

His genial personality and executive ability were



KELLEY

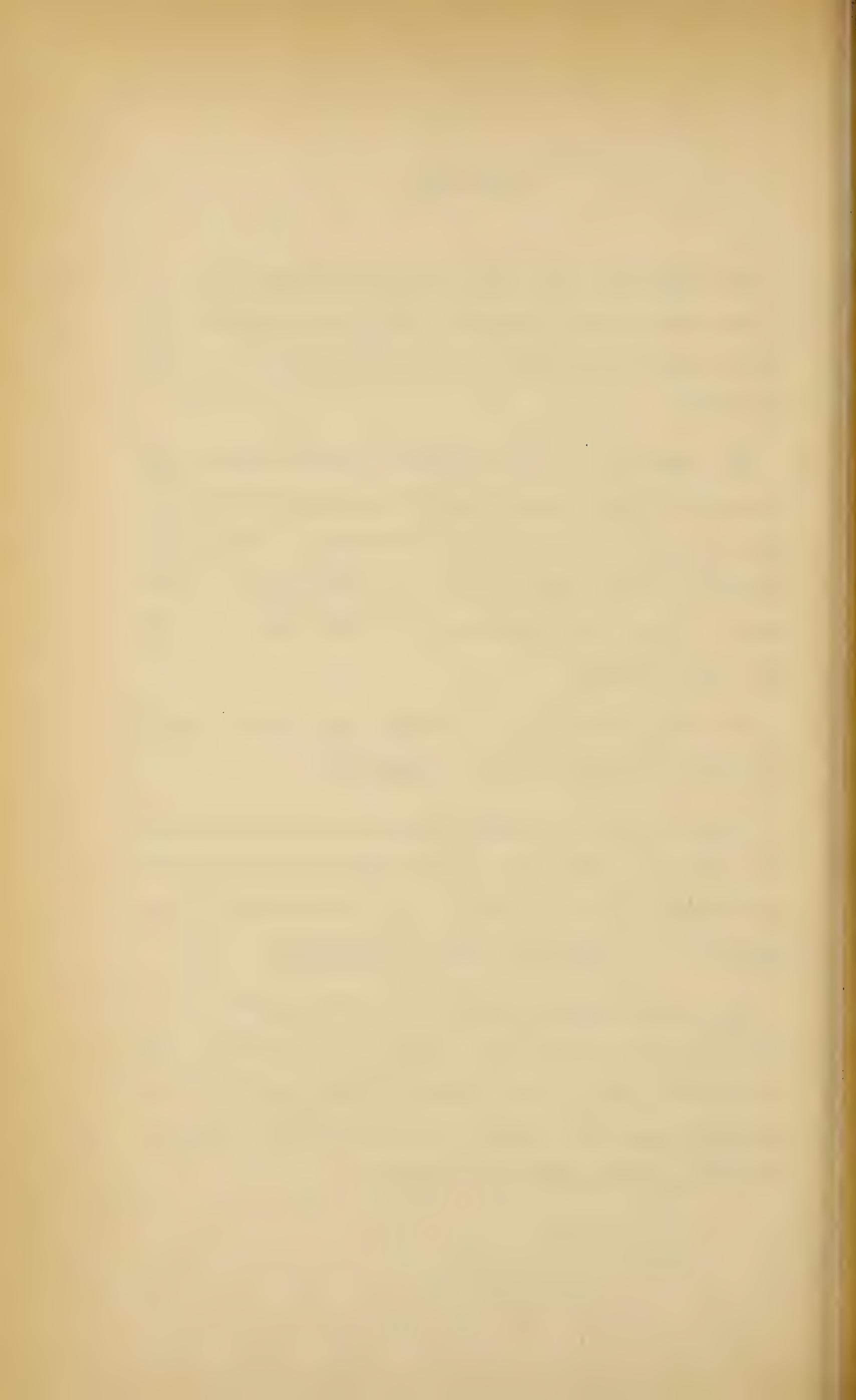
factors largely responsible for his success with the Troy Automobile Company which he organized and later extended to Albany, where he erected his own building.

He removed to Bennington in 1917 and in 1919 disposed of his interest in the automobile business to devote his time and energy as President of the G. S. Stoddard and Company, Inc., manufacturing chemists of New York, an office which he held until the time of his death.

In 1927 he became part owner and general manager of the Charles Cooper Company.

Charles Coleman Kelley was a valued citizen of Bennington. He took a keen interest in the civic and social life of the community and his kindly personality won him many warm friendships.

He was particularly interested in the welfare of his employees to whom he was always accessible, and ever willing to give the benefit of his experience. He quickly won their loyalty and respect and they always found him fair and upright.

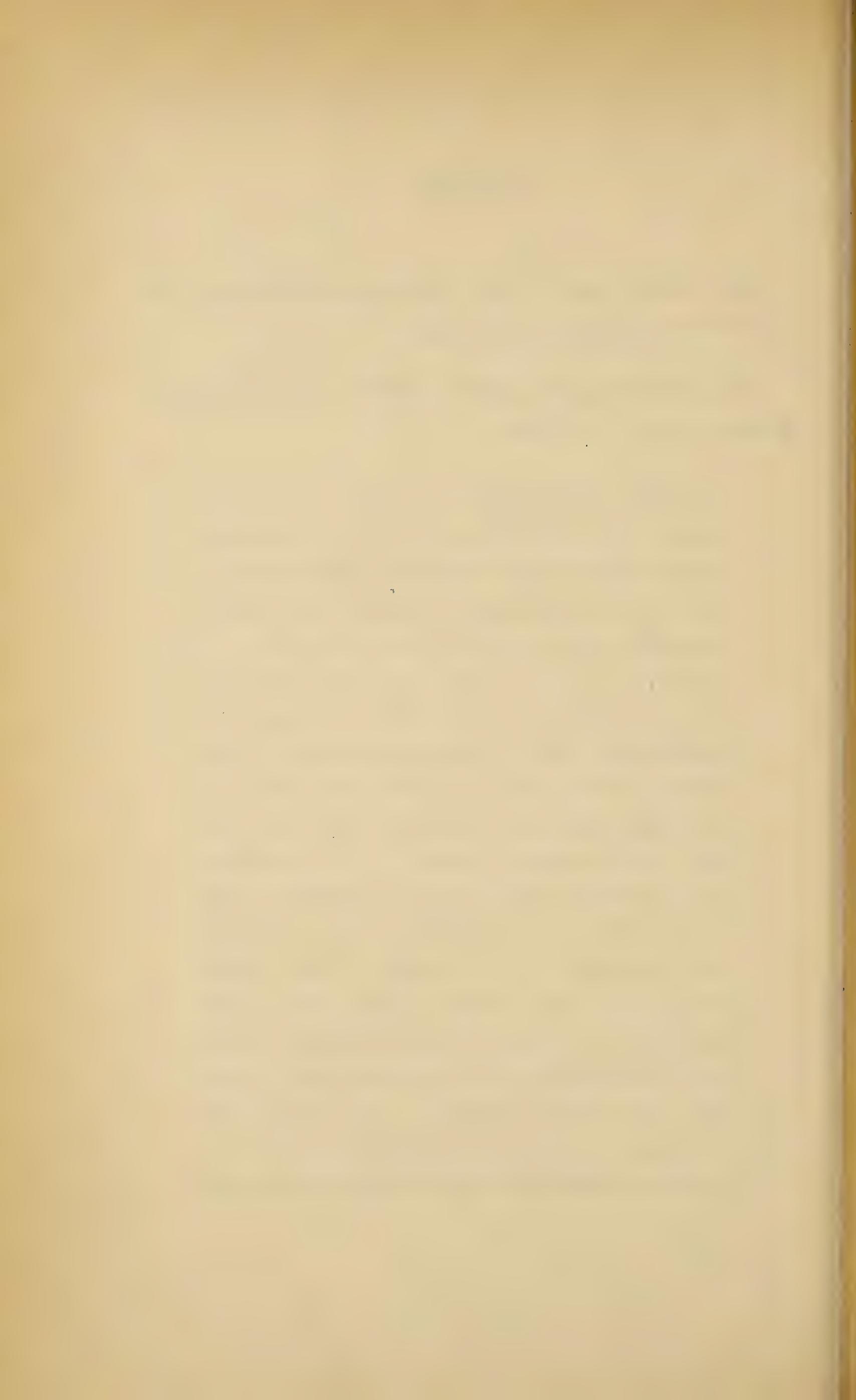


KELLEY

Mr. Kelley was a fine sportsman and especially fond of yachting and hunting.

The following is quoted from the Bennington Banner, April 22, 1929:

"During his residence in Bennington he had strikingly identified himself with the industrial and social life of the community. His exceptionally pleasing personality opened the way to friendship and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His worth as a man and executive was remarkably demonstrated by the regard in which he was held by the employees of the industry of which he was the directing head. By all of them he was recognized for his ability and loved for his personal interest in their welfare. Many inquiries were received in regard to the health of Mr. Kelley and expressions of sympathy were extended by the members of the Textile Trade at the recent Silver Anniversary of the Knitting Arts Exhibition at Philadelphia, showing the high esteem in which he was held. In his death Bennington has lost a loyal citizen, the community a courteous gentleman and the corporation an executive who had demonstrated the



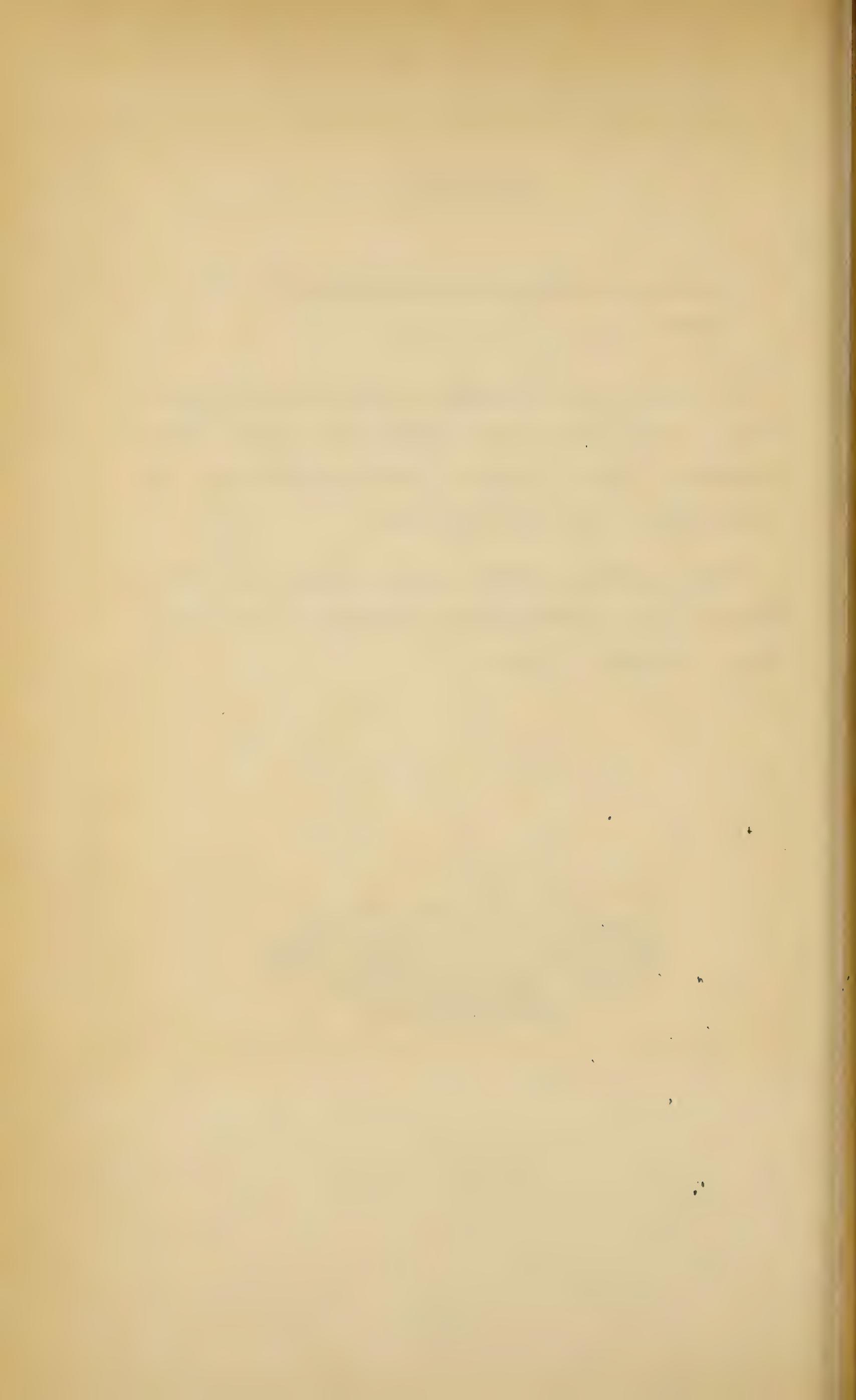
KELLEY

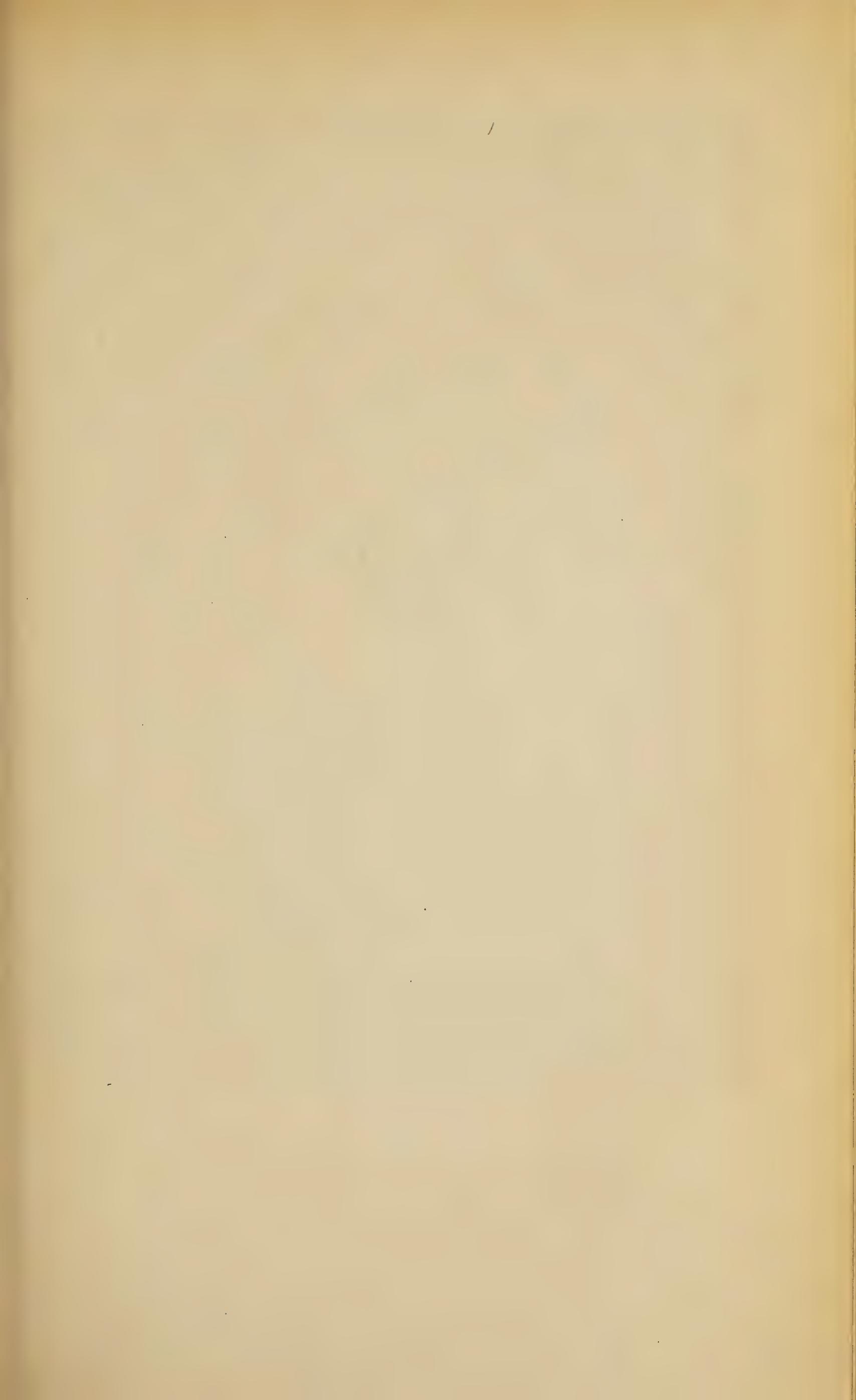
possession of ability that promised much for the future."

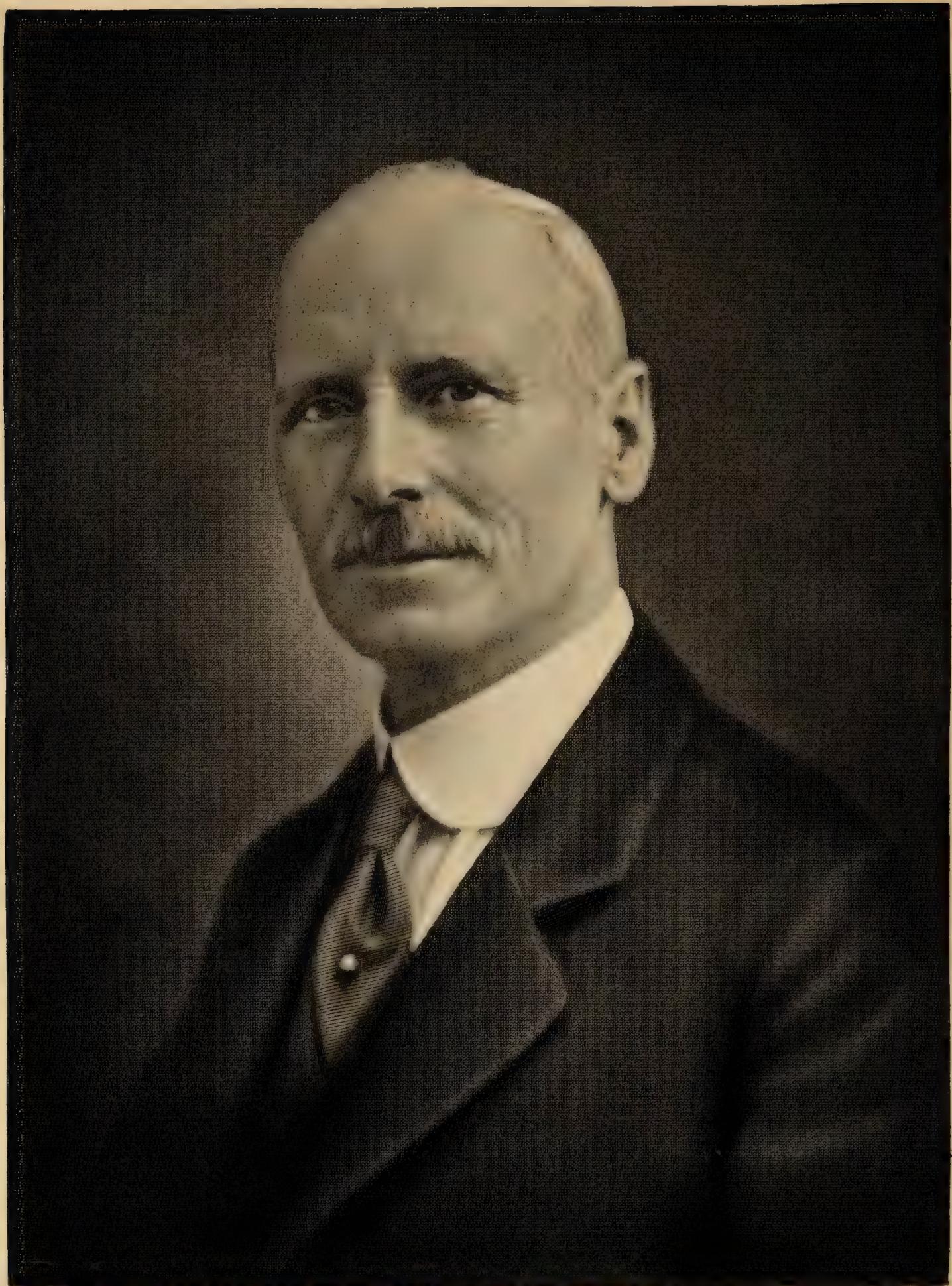
Mr. Kelley was a member of Gloversville Lodge, F. & A. M.; Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown Commandery, Cyprus Temple, Albany; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Troy Club.

Charles Coleman Kelley married October 10, 1917, Elizabeth Cooper Stoddard, daughter of Charles and Annie (Semple) Cooper.









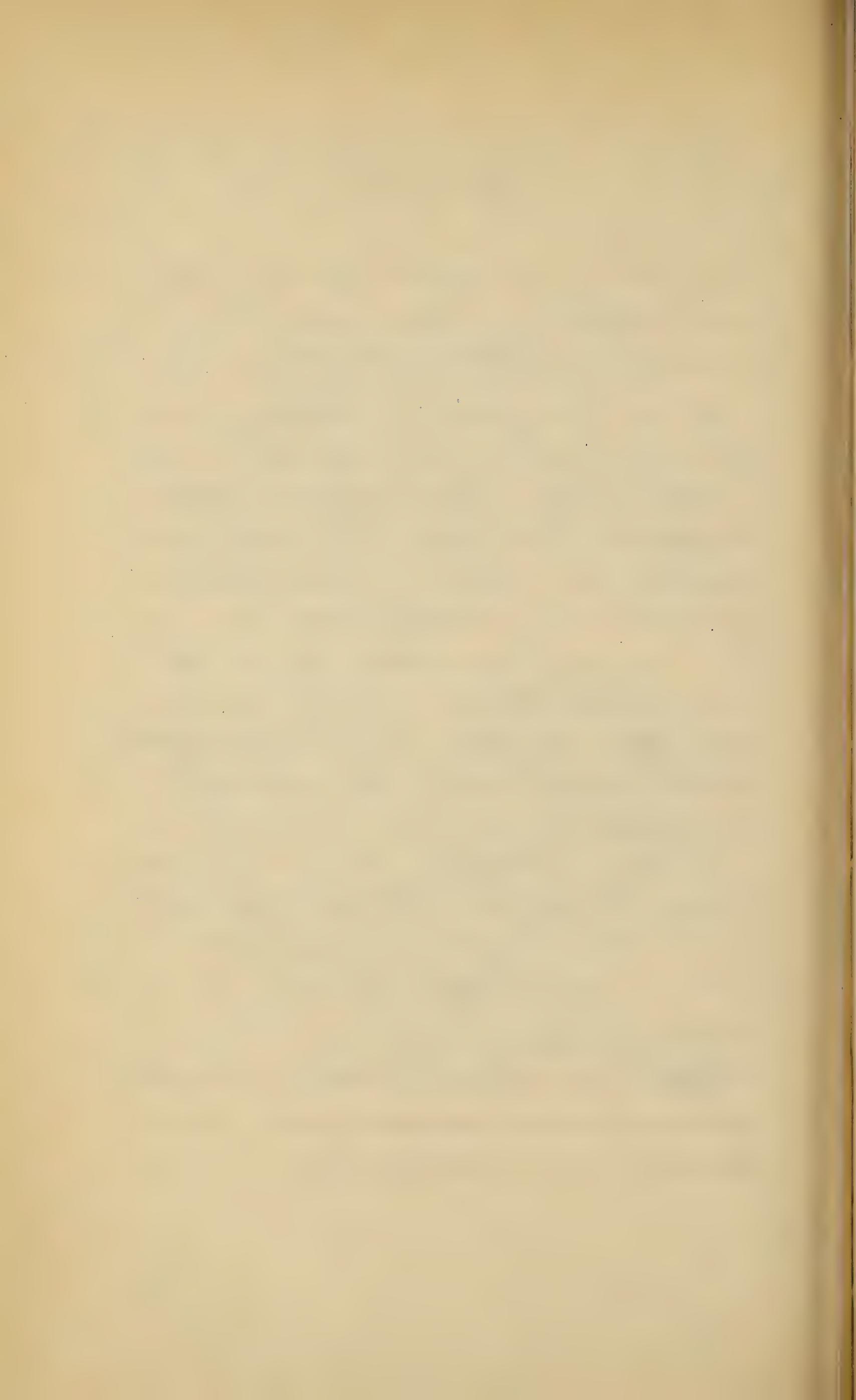
Harry Lancaster

LANCASTER

HARRY LANCASTER, one of the prominent business men of Utica, New York, for many years, contributed materially to the citizenry of that city.

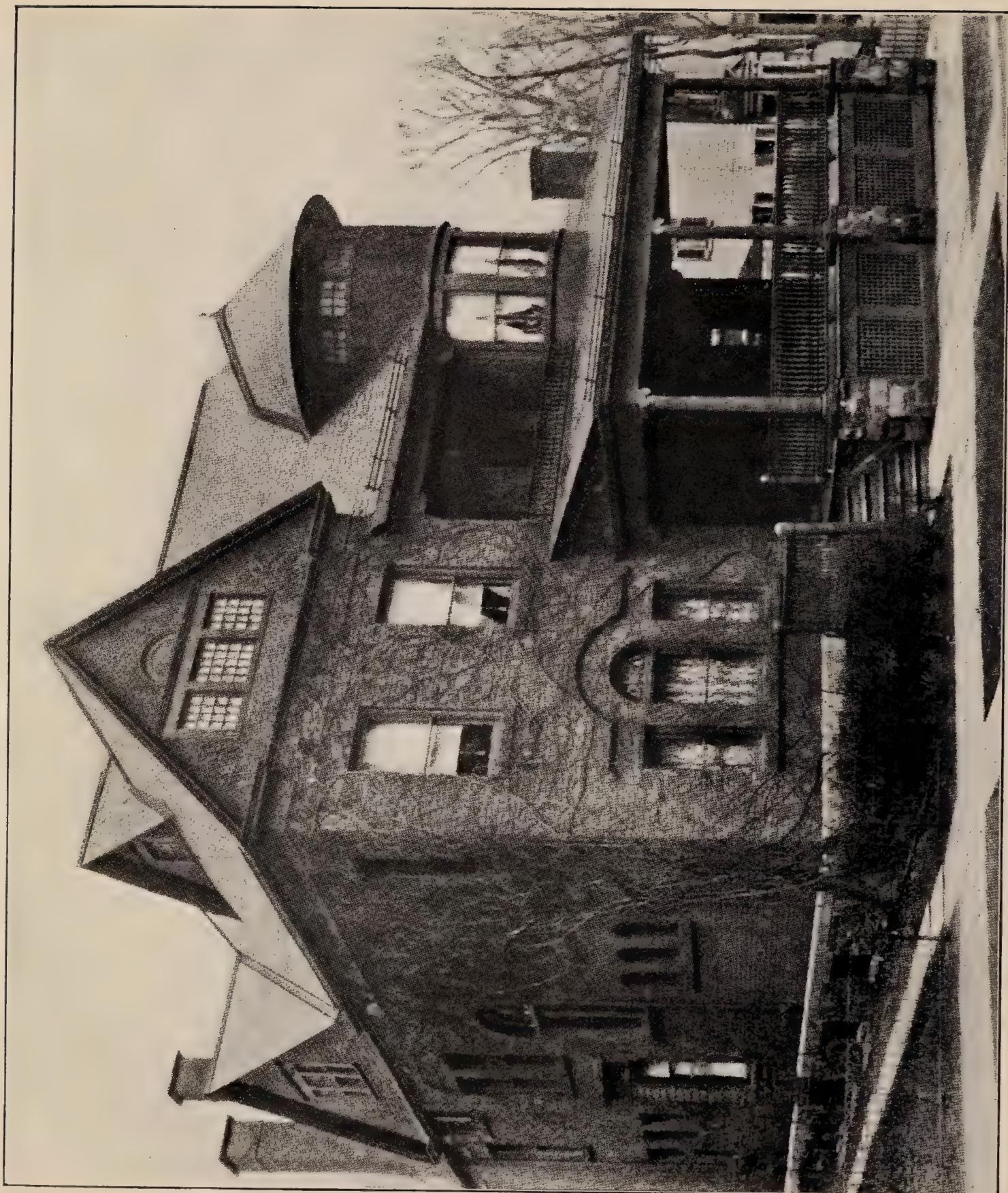
His father, George Lancaster, was born in Sutton, England, September 25, 1832, and died December 22, 1915. In 1871, George Lancaster brought his family to America and chose Utica as a home. He was engaged in business there as a building contractor and was well known among the business men of that city. He married Martha Johnson who was born in Boston, England, December 24, 1834, and died in Utica, New York, August 10, 1928. George and Martha (Johnson) Lancaster were the parents of the following children: (1) Harry, of whom further. (2) Emily. (3) Clara, who married David T. Jones of Barneveld, New York. (4) Lucy, who married John C. Arthe, of Garden City, Long Island. (5) Annie, who married John Robinson of Montreal, Quebec.

HARRY LANCASTER, son of George and Martha (Johnson) Lancaster, was born in Sutton, England, September 19, 1860, and died in Utica, New York,





LANCASTER RESIDENCE



LANCASTER

February 15, 1929. He was educated in the public schools of Utica and graduated from the Utica Business College. Upon the completion of his education he entered his father's employ and learned the contracting business, with which he remained closely associated for several years. After his business connections with his father were severed, he joined the firm of Hughes & Jones with whom he remained for the period of five years, or until 1888, when he formed a partnership with Barney McDermott, under the name of McDermott & Lancaster. Each year brought them larger and more important contracts and they were soon recognized as competent and successful builders. The firm continued to operate successfully until 1907. McDermott & Lancaster erected many important plants and buildings among which were the following: the plant and office of the International Heater Company and the Kernan Plant adjoining it; an addition to the Utica Steam Cotton Mills on State Street; the Avalon Knitting Mills the principal buildings of the Willowvale Bleachery; the manufactory of Divine Brothers on Whitesboro Street; the Utica Observer buildings; additions to

LANCASTER

the First National Bank; First Church of Christ, Scientist; and several schools and other public buildings. The firm also erected many fine homes in Utica and vicinity, one of these being the residence of J. Fred Maynard.

In the latter years of Mr. Lancaster's life, he was actively interested in the Prospect Stone Company, where he was associated in partnership with Frank H. Clark and C. S. Peaslee. This company owned and operated a large quarry at Prospect adjoining the West Canada creek where they quarried large quantities of crushed stone. A spur of the New York Central railroad ran to the quarry, thereby facilitating transportation.

As time progressed, Messrs. Clark and Peaslee withdrew and William McGrew of Prospect, New York, who had formerly been superintendent of the quarry, entered the firm which then became known as the L. & M. Stone Company. This company executed many important contracts, and furnished stone for the large dam built by the Utica Gas & Electric Company as well as for the State dam at Hinckley.

LANCASTER

Mr. Lancaster was deeply interested in the civic life of Utica. Just as it was a great delight to him to build beautiful and enduring buildings, so it was an equal pleasure to contribute anything toward the building of a better community in the city in which he lived. He was a member of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, and served on the Board of Appeals, known as the Zoning Board; he was also secretary of the Utica Builders' Exchange and continued in this capacity when the organization became the Master Mason's Building Association.

In politics, Mr. Lancaster was a member of the Republican party, though in no sense could he be called a politician. "A helping hand where one is needed" was his creed and he was esteemed as a kindly gentleman and a worthy citizen by all who knew him.

His fraternal connections were with the Masonic order through which he had passed to the 32d. degree.

Mr. Lancaster was a member of the Field and Gun Club and was well known for his marksmanship. As a matter of fact, this was his particular hobby and in

LANCASTER

this recreation he found a restful change from the arduous duties of the business man's day. During the summer he went to the Adirondacks where he owned two camps and where he delighted in the company of congenial friends. He took great pride in his home and did much to beautify it within and without. Mr. Lancaster was an accomplished musician and vocalist, and he owned a fine collection of violins. His collection of guns was also large and valuable.

The following resolutions were passed on the death of Mr. Lancaster as a testimony to the regard and esteem in which he was held. From the New York State Stone Association:

“At a recent meeting of the New York State Crushed Stone Association, resolutions expressing the sorrow and regret and the loss to the association and all of its members in the passing of Mr. Harry Lancaster of the L. & M. Stone Company were offered and directed to be spread upon the minutes of the Association.”

*As secretary of the Association,
Mr. A. S. Owens offered this resolution.*

LANCASTER

The Masonic order expressed their sympathy in the following letter to Mrs. Lancaster:

"Oneida mourns with you the loss of your husband and our companion and on behalf of our Chapter, I extend our deepest sympathy. We know that any word of ours will be inadequate in so great a bereavement, yet we want you to know that his associates in Oneida Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., feel for you in this hour of great sorrow. Your husband's life was one of service and achievement and works 'do follow him'."

Hon. Fred J. Rath, mayor of Utica, expressed his sympathy through the press, in the following excerpt:

"Mr. Lancaster's active interests in Utica made him an ideal citizen. As vice chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals and in other ways he demonstrated his civic spirit.

"The death of Mr. Lancaster is a loss to the administration, to the board upon which he served and to the people of the community. To me, his passing means the loss of a good friend and an able and desirable associate."

LANCASTER

The Zoning Board of Appeals of the City of Utica offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, death has removed from our board, Harry Lancaster, our vice chairman, an official whose service has been valuable to the city and whose counsel and advice has been prized by his associates, and

WHEREAS, his death brings sorrow to us all not only because we will miss him as a board member, but also as an admirable associate and friend, be it

RESOLVED, that there be inscribed upon the minutes of this meeting, an expression of our regret occasioned by his passing and sympathy for the members of this family whose loss we are called upon to share. We are cognizant of the qualities of Mr. Lancaster as public official or private citizen and of the loss that the termination of his life brings to the community.

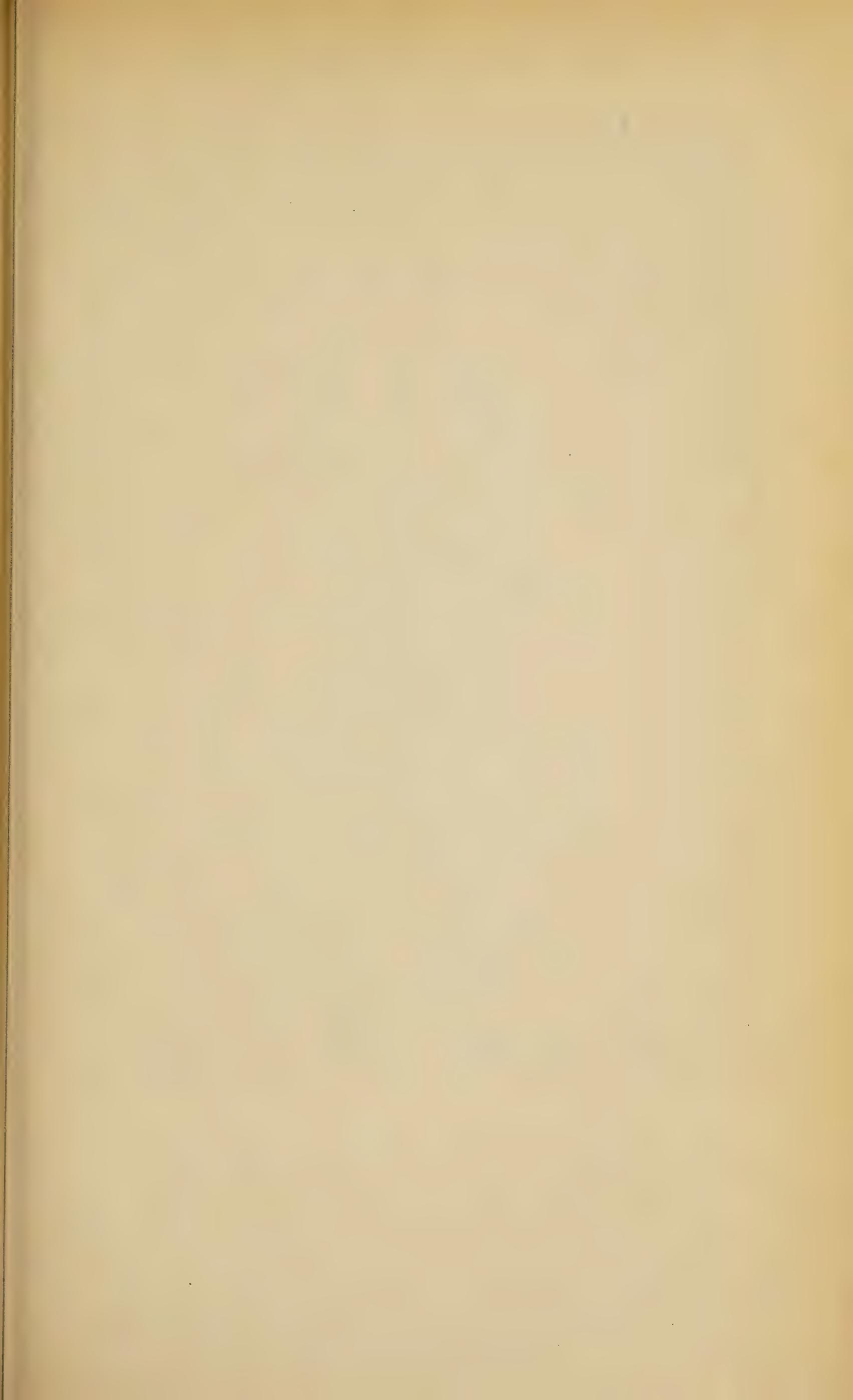
Signed:

DWIGHT H. COLEGROVE
MR. JOSEPH HAHN
EDWARD DONAHUE
GEORGE FRIEDEL."

LANCASTER

Harry Lancaster married July 6, 1887, Florence Lillian Leach, daughter of Almon and Mary Jane (Kirtland) Leach. Almon Leach was born in Alder Creek, New York, July 25, 1823, and died August 1, 1901, in Utica, New York, where he was a prominent jeweler for many years. His wife was born in Greenville, New York, September 6, 1826, and died June 20, 1887, in Utica.







W. H. Lessard

W. H. Lessard

LEPPER

WARREN KASSON LEPPER was an industrial leader of national reputation and an admired and respected citizen of Gloversville, New York. His word was authority wherever the question of leather dyeing was discussed and he gave every possible attention to his work, remaining free from all diverting calls from without his immediate interests. The welfare of his home was the goal of all his endeavors and his life was dedicated to the task of giving happiness to those about his hearth.

Mr. Lepper's father, Thomas H. Lepper, was born at Amsterdam, New York, February 11, 1842, and he died February 24, 1923. In 1862, he enlisted in the 115th. Regiment and spent three years in the service of his country, receiving honorable discharge, July 4, 1865. Mr. Lepper removed to Gloversville in 1871, where he remained until his death.

Thomas H. Lepper married Ann Sism, who was born in Amsterdam, New York, and died in 1873.

WARREN KASSON LEPPER, son of Thomas H. and Ann (Sism) Lepper, was born at Gloversville, Fulton County, New York, September 15, 1868, and he

LEPPER

died December 27, 1929. His mother died when he was but five years of age and his childhood was under the guidance of his aunt, Mary (Sism) Higgins of Gloversville. She died August 1, 1922, at the age of seventy years.

Mr. Lepper received his education in the public schools of Gloversville, and when he was fourteen years of age went to New York City and entered the employ of Atteaux & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in drugs, chemicals and dyes. It was here that he laid the foundation for his admirable career, starting at the very foot of the business and never ceasing his energetic endeavors until he had so impressed his firm with his brilliant ingenuity that they opened a new plant at Gloversville, New York, and installed Mr. Lepper, then twenty years of age, as manager.

He was an expert in his field, especially in the mixing of dyes for coloring the leather used in the manufacturing of gloves and he was an invaluable member of the Atteaux & Company personnel. He remained with the firm for a period of thirty years and upon the death of Mr. Atteaux, bought the business and

LEPPER

operated it successfully until January, 1928, when he sold to the Klipstein Interests. It was his intention to then retire, but the Klipstein Interests prevailed upon him to stay with them and manage the Company. He remained actively engaged in the business until the day of his death, having occupied himself busily that entire day with company matters. The large warehouse which Mr. Lepper built at the cost of \$48,000 is occupied by the Klipstein business and is still owned by Mrs. Lepper.

Mr. Lepper was a member of the Republican party, in politics. He voted with a clear and upright conscience but left administration to those of a more political turn of mind. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Warren Kasson Lepper married, August 3, 1892, Mable Brown, born in Cobleskill, New York, February 22, 1870, daughter of Charles William and Elizabeth (Van Patten) Brown. Mrs. Lepper traces her ancestry on the paternal side to Moses Rowley, who emigrated to the United States from South Wales, previous to 1717. He was married at Cape Cod and

LEPPER

settled in East Haddam, Connecticut. On the paternal side is also traced George Warner, born in Whittenberg, Germany, June 24, 1720, and he died in 1815. He emigrated to the United States when he was a young man and resided in Warnersville, New York, the town named in his honor.

Charles William Brown, father of Mrs. Lepper, was born at Cobleskill, New York, July 5, 1847, and he died October 19, 1928. During the Civil War he enlisted and went to Albany, but he was not of age and his father brought him back home. In early life he was a jeweler, but in 1886 he removed to Gloversville, New York, and learned the trade of glove cutter, which occupation he followed for many years. He retired from active business five years prior to his death.

Charles William Brown married, November 24, 1868, Elizabeth Van Patten, born at Middleburgh, New York, September 14, 1850, died December 2, 1916.

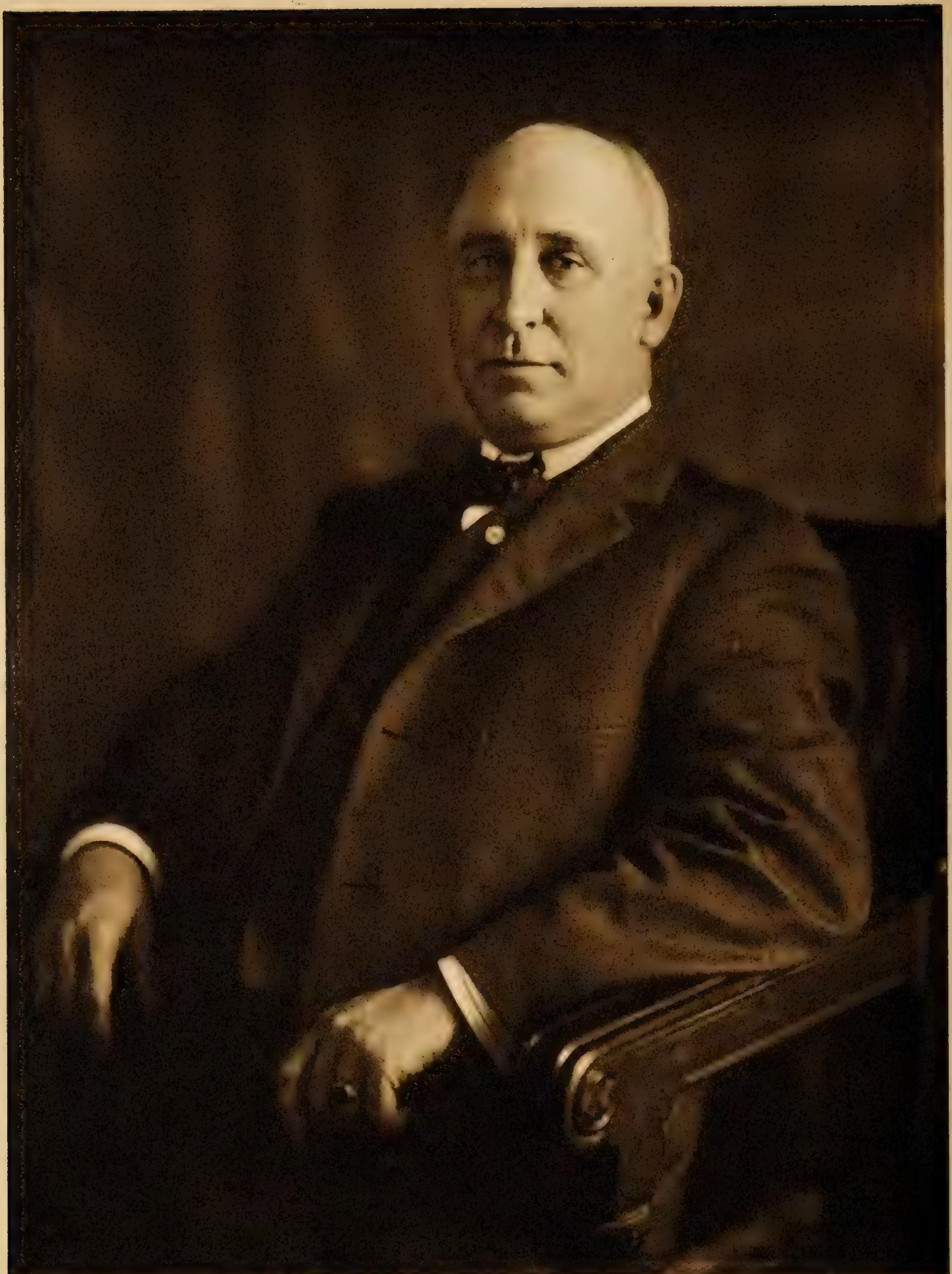
OSTRANDER

THE immigrant ancestor of the Ostrander family in America was Pieter Pieterzen, a native of the Netherlands, who, accompanied by his wife, Tryntje, and his son Pieter, Jr., sailed in the ship "Bontekoe", April 15, 1660, for New Amsterdam. "It is said that he was a cadet in the army under the States General of the Netherlands. He seems to have come to the Esopus with the troops sent to suppress the Indian outbreaks. We find him afterwards in 1680, signing the petition of the inhabitants of the Esopus to Governor Andros for a minister 'that can preach bothe English and Dutche, wch will bee most fitting for this place, it being in its Minoritty'."

Pieter Pieterzen, Jr., was the ancestor of Christopher Ostrander, grandfather of William Sterling Ostrander, whose biography is recorded here.

CHRISTOPHER OSTRANDER was born at West Sand Lake, New York, March 28, 1783, and died in December, 1853. He married Mary Proper, of Greenbush, New York, who was born October 2, 1791, and died April 26, 1841.





W. S. Ozbander

OSTRANDER

WILLIAM PROPER OSTRANDER, son of Christopher and Mary (Proper) Ostrander, was born at West Sand Lake, New York, February 22, 1823, and died November 18, 1908. He married Isabel C., daughter of Frances K. and Dorcas (Tafft) Winney. She was born in Grangerville, New York, October 28, 1828, and died October 15, 1911.

WILLIAM STERLING OSTRANDER, son of William Proper and Isabel C. (Winney) Ostrander, was born near Grangerville, June 28, 1858, and died in Schuylerville, New York, June 22, 1924. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Schuylerville and the academies of Argyle and Mechanicville, after which he entered Cornell University and graduated in 1881 with the degree of B. S. While at college he won distinction by his activity as literary editor of the Cornell Era, for which he wrote many bits of verse richly clothed with rhetoric and imagination. He was a popular member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and rowed for the Cornell class crews. It is said by his old classmates that, but for his devotion to study, his strong arms would have claimed him for the varsity crew.

OSTRANDER

Upon leaving college he began to read law with the Hon. John Dewitt Warner in New York City and later in the law office of the Hon. D. S. Potter of Schuylerville and was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1883. In that year he established himself with law offices in Schuylerville and later formed a partnership with the Hon. George R. Salisbury, then county judge of Saratoga County and later justice of the Supreme Court. He soon became recognized as an able lawyer and as an outstanding member of the Republican party and in 1905 was appointed Surrogate of Saratoga County by Governor Higgins to fill the unexpired term of Judge Charles C. Lester. He performed his important duties so well that he was elected to the office of Surrogate in 1906 and reelected in 1912 and 1918. His pluralities at each election plainly showed that he had the entire confidence, not only of his own party, but of a large following outside the Republican ranks. The legal fraternity of Saratoga County recognized in Judge Ostrander a most able lawyer and judge and he was unanimously accorded the esteem and respect due him. He was considered an authority in legal matters pertaining to

OSTRANDER

water power and water power rights and during his career had charge of many important cases. He was frequently called into the New England Courts to serve as expert counsel and his opinions were highly respected. "He was particularly successful in appeal work and one element which contributed in no small degree to his success on appeals was his briefs. His clear and concise analysis and presentation, with vivid explanations and illustrations of the crucial points, won him the respect of all members of the bench and bar.

"Judge Ostrander was respected for his erudition. He was distinguished as a lawyer-author of many scholarly briefs passed to superior courts on matters before him as surrogate and lawyer. His briefs were sought alike by English scholars, lawyers and judges."

Judge Ostrander served as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1915, State of New York, representing the Thirtieth Senate District. He served on the committees on Prisons, Taxation, and Revision and Engrossment, and otherwise rendered valued service.

OSTRANDER

He was an authority upon all data, dates and facts pertaining to the Battle of Saratoga and in 1897, wrote and published a valuable historical pamphlet entitled "Old Saratoga and the Burgoyne Campaign". He devoted years to the perpetuation of the battle-field of the Battle of Saratoga and it was his great desire that all the historical parks of Saratoga County be combined into one vast educational playground. Before he died he saw the beginning of the realization of his life's dream.

Judge Ostrander was a most public spirited citizen and in spite of the heavy demand upon his time managed through his indomitable will to participate actively in the civic affairs of his home town. He served as president of the Board of Education, as president of the Village, Postmaster and as Justice of Peace. He was also vice-president and director of the National Bank of Schuylerville, director of the Fort Miller Pulp and Paper Company and vice-president of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society.

Judge Ostrander was the farmer's friend. He took an active part in the Grange movement and was an

OSTRANDER

active member of the Beacon Hill Grange and the Saratoga County Pomona Grange and held virtually every office in these organizations. For many years he was delegate-at-large to all the State Grange conventions and brought home to the local farmers many lessons and instructions of decided merit. "He was a believer in and advocate of pure breed cattle and was an expert on Holstein breeding. His large herds of this excellent strain of cattle were known in all sections of Saratoga and adjoining counties and sires and dams from his farm now grace some of the best milk producing herds in this and Washington County".

At the time of the World War, Judge Ostrander was one of the outstanding three minute speakers during the Liberty Loan Campaigns and was one of the few men elected to tour New York and adjoining states in special trains. He was also one of the party to cruise the Hudson on a captured German destroyer while the government was carrying on its intensive campaign for funds and enlistments.

Fraternally, Judge Ostrander was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Saratoga Lodge of Elks.

OSTRANDER

He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Schuylerville and for years leader of a Bible Class in that church.

Failure to mention his ready wit and ability as a humorist is failure to reveal one of his most lovable traits. As toastmaster on countless occasions, his timely and pertinent stories lent a sparkle and zest long to be remembered by those present.

The following are but few of the many tributes written at the time of Judge Ostrander's death.

From "The Saratogian", June 23, 1924:

"In these latter days it is refreshing and encouraging to find a man whose head was not turned by the buzz and whir of modern life; whose mind was not taken up with the many opportunities for speculation and graft; whose heart was true to its early convictions of right and justice; and whose life was spent in a faithful and conscientious performance of the duties which confront it; and one, who amidst it all, pursued the even tenor of his way, doing well

OSTRANDER

each day that which his hands found to do. Such a man was William S. Ostrander, a man who was loved by the people, honored by the bar and by his fellow judges."

From Edward D. Eddy, county attorney, Saratoga Springs:

"Judge Ostrander was thoroughly trained in the law, careful, prudent, just, a wise counsellor, and a loyal friend. * * * As one of the most active members of the commission which revised the Surrogate's Practice Act, he has left in it a monument which will endure. The thousands of people throughout the county who are today mourning his death, constitute the best evidence of the character of man he was."

From Will W. Blackmer, County Treasurer:

" * * * * The people of the county have lost an official whose record of achievement is his monument. A good friend, a safe counsellor, and the finest type of official is gone. The example of his life will be an inspiration to those who follow him."

OSTRANDER

From State Senator Frederick W. Kavanaugh,
Waterford:

"The community, in the death of Judge Ostrander, has suffered a loss. His influence extended beyond the confines of his county, so that his death means a loss much greater than that of the ordinary man. In the many years that I have enjoyed his close friendship his attitude and his influence always have been for the best in civic and political life. * * * * His great learning and his clear mind made him conspicuous in his achievements. A true friend and a real man was exemplified in the life of Judge Ostrander. Words of mine are entirely inadequate to state his value as a citizen."

From Robert Frazer, attorney, Mechanicville:

" * * * * It is seldom that a man can endear himself to the large number of people who mourn the loss of our surrogate. All who knew him respected, trusted, honored and loved him, the lawyers of Saratoga county, regardless of politics or religion were unreserved in their esteem and are particularly affected by his death.

OSTRANDER

"His knowledge of the law merited unusual reward and his keen sense of justice and his kindly spirit endeared him to every one of us. He will always live in our memory."

From William E. Bennett, attorney, Saratoga Springs:

"I have known Judge Ostrander since my youth. It was my privilege to attend the same school with him for a time. He was at that time, as afterwards, always kind in his manner and disposition and ready to do anything he could for his friends. He was a good student and his friends and associates early recognized that he possessed a superior mind.

"We both started in the practice of our profession in the same town, Schuylerville, he, a few years earlier than I. We were frequently opposed to each other in the local courts and in the handling of local disputes. He was always fair in his methods and displayed in those early days the superior ability which was later in his career recognized by all.

"He loved the plain things of life. He loved his home and his home town. He was always loyal to his friends.

OSTRANDER

"He had a most agreeable and kindly disposition which made for him many friends. He was one of the most interesting conversationalists I have known. His ability to tell an apt story in an entertaining manner is known to all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

"As Surrogate of this county he won distinction. He brought to that office a knowledge of the law coupled with a personality that made his administration of it eminently successful. His ability was recognized throughout the State. In the discharge of his duties he treated all matters in a conscientious manner and was at all times most courteous toward all having business to transact in his court and was especially kind toward the younger members of the profession.

"His death is a great loss to the county and to the community where he lived. I am sure that all who knew him feel, as I do, that they have lost a personal friend."

From Hon. Hiram C. Todd of New York City:

"Permit me to join the host of Judge Ostrander's friends in expressing my sympathy for you and the others close to him in these days of great

OSTRANDER

bereavement. In the passing of "Uncle William" (he let me call him that, bless him) we have lost a learned lawyer, and a great judge — one whose decisions were so just and fair that even the defeated litigant left his court satisfied. He had a quiet face, an intellectual power that compelled attention and respect whenever he spoke on any subject of public interest. Long will I remember some of the effective speeches which it was my privilege to hear him deliver during our last political campaigns. But his love of humanity was his crowning glory. Never did he fail to help a fellow being in time of trouble or distress, and he did it gladly, with the zest that made the recipient rejoice and praise God that one of His noblemen had rendered a Christly service. I loved him deeply and his memory will always be green in my heart of hearts."

OSTRANDER

Judge Ostrander married October 17, 1883, Cora E., daughter of Giles P. and Isabella (Pond) Laing of Schuylerville. She was born September 21, 1859.

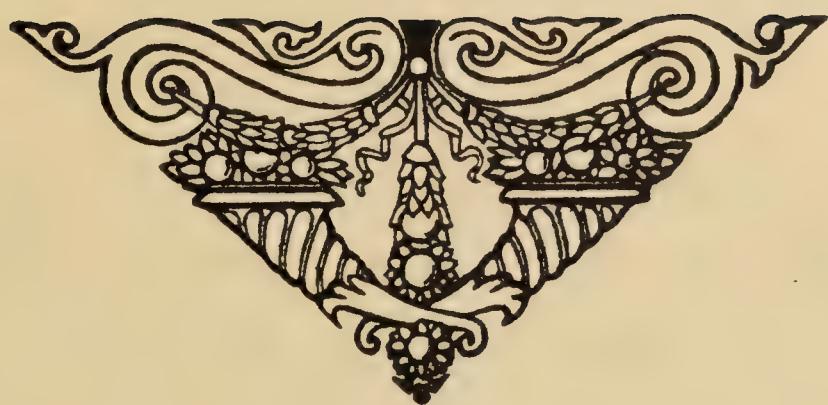
Judge and Cora E. (Laing) Ostrander were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Sterling, born December 10, 1884, died March 15, 1900.
- (2) Vibert Laing, born August 4, 1887, married Lauretta Hammond and they were the parents of the following children:
 - (i) John Lewis, born July 15, 1908.
 - (ii) Catherine, born July 30, 1913.
- (3) Marion Ysabel, born December 23, 1891.
- (4) Hazel, born July 7, 1894, died January 4, 1896.
- (5) Gretchen Pond, born March 17, 1897, married Ian Mac Donald Murray and they are the parents of the following children:
 - (i) David Mac Donald, born November 26, 1923.
 - (ii) Mary Mac Allister, born June 14, 1927.
- (6) Paul Duane, born January 29, 1899, married

OSTRander

Calista Cramer and they are the parents of the following children:

- (i) Mary Pond, born February 16, 1923.
- (ii) Charles Corliss, born July 19, 1927.
- (iii) William Sterling, born March 26, 1930.



PROCTOR

ROBERT PROCTOR, the founder of this branch of the Proctor family in New England, was of Concord, Massachusetts, as early as 1643 in which year he was made a freeman. He married December 31, 1645, Jane Hildreth, and she died at Chelmsford in 1688. In 1653, he was granted land six miles square on which he settled and on November 22, 1654, this land was included in that plantation which was organized on that date as the town of Chelmsford. There Robert Proctor died April 28, 1697. He was the father of twelve children, of whom Samuel Proctor, the next in line of descent, was the tenth child.

SAMUEL PROCTOR, son of Robert and Jane (Hildreth) Proctor, was born in Chelmsford, September 16, 1665, and died April 12, 1740. He received land from his father and also was granted land in that section which later became the town of Townsend. The christian name of his wife was Sarah, and she died January 17, 1757.

THOMAS PROCTOR, son of Samuel and Sarah Proctor, was born in Chelmsford, December 12,

PROCTOR

1698. He married in 1722, Hannah Barron, who was born October 14, 1703, and died September 3, 1774, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Barron.

CAPTAIN LEONARD PROCTOR, son of Thomas and Hannah (Barron) Proctor, was born January 16, 1734, at Chelmsford, and died June 3, 1827, in Proctorsville, Vermont, of which town he was the founder. After his marriage, he settled in Westford, Massachusetts, where he served as selectman in 1770-1778 and 1779. He served in the Revolutionary War and was commissioned captain. After the close of the war, Captain Proctor removed to a small town near Cavendish, Vermont, which now bears his name and which exclaims him as being the founder.

Captain Proctor married (first) Lydia Nutting, of Westford, Massachusetts, and she died November 16, 1767. He married (second) December 25, 1769, Mary Keep, daughter of Captain Jabez Keep, and she died September 3, 1827.

THOMAS PROCTOR, son of Captain Leonard and Mary (Keep) Proctor, was born in Westford, May 19, 1776, and died October 13, 1867, in Proctors-

PROCTOR

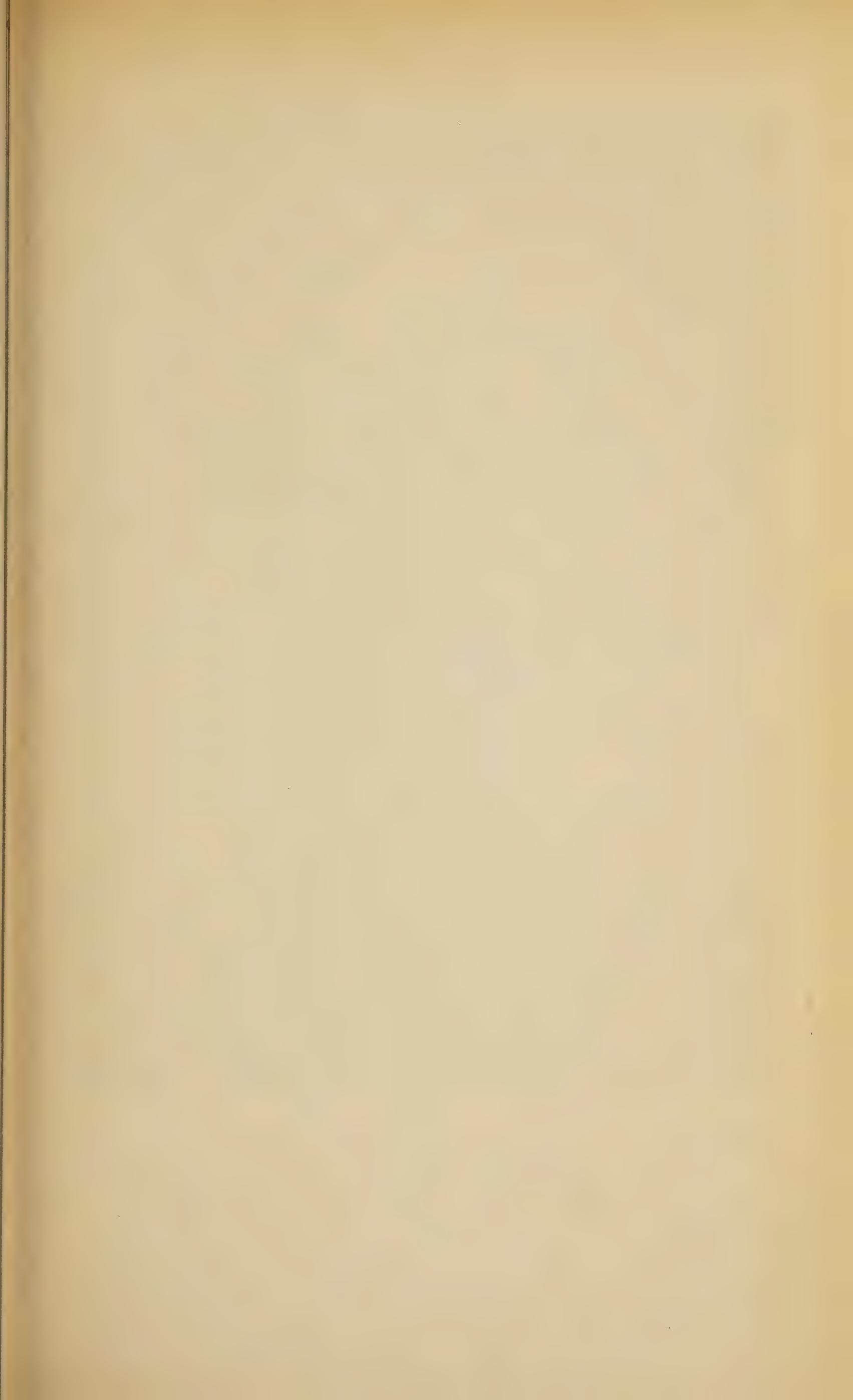
ville. He was a farmer and after his marriage received a present of a large farm from his father. For a time he lived in Kellyvale, Vermont, where special inducements were made to attract settlers, but these attractions did not entice him to spend his entire life there and he returned in his later life to Proctorsville, his native home. He was an able man of his day and was held in high respect and esteem. He married (first) September 15, 1799, Abigail (Atwood) Searle, who was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, in 1774, and died in Cavendale, Vermont, July 27, 1851. She was a widow of Jonathan Searle of Temple, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Joshua and Esther (Chamberlain) Atwood. He married (second) January 8, 1859, Mrs. Sally Demenway, of Ludlow, Vermont, and she died February 28, 1859.

MOODY STICKNEY PROCTOR, son of Thomas and Abigail (Atwood-Searle) Proctor, was born in Proctorsville, Vermont, January 26, 1807, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 20, 1867. His boyhood was spent on the farm and as a young man, he engaged in mercantile business in the town of

PROCTOR

Proctorsville. Upon the death of his wife, he removed to Boston where he formed a partnership with another under the firm name of Proctor, Rice & Company and successfully engaged in the West India Trade for several years. At one time he was the owner of the Marlboro Hotel, a well known hostelry in its day. His later years were spent in the cotton and wool business as a commission merchant under the firm name of Proctor & Wood. The early days of Boston's business history contain frequent mention of the name of Moody Proctor; through long years of upright dealing, he gained a position of high standing in that city.

Mr. Proctor married (first) September 4, 1834, Betsey Nancy Redfield, born November 26, 1813, and died May 25, 1844, daughter of Dr. Peter and Hannah (Parker) Redfield. He married (second) April 16, 1849, Maria Towne, born May 15, 1824, and died June 30, 1885, in Saratoga Springs, New York, daughter of John and Nancy (Heaton) Towne, of Keene, New Hampshire.





W.H. FLEMING, PORT.

F.W. Proctor

PROCTOR

FREDERICK TOWNE PROCTOR, son of Moody Stickney and Maria (Towne) Proctor, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 7, 1856, and died April 26, 1929, in Los Angeles, California. He was educated in Boston, Massachusetts, and Manchester, New Hampshire, where he attended high school and business college. In 1876 he began his business career with a mercantile establishment in Boston, where he remained until 1885, when he went to Chicago, Illinois. In 1887 he came to Utica, New York, and became interested in the Quigly Furniture Company in Whitesboro, with which he continued until 1894.

Mr. Proctor's coming to Utica, where he was destined to become one of the most influential citizens, has been of untold benefit to the community at large. Naturally gifted with a fine public spirit he was ever willing to promote any project designed to better the conditions of his fellowmen, and it would be hard to find among the citizens of Utica, one who did more in this direction than he.

With his brother, the late Thomas Redfield Proctor, he purchased from the estate of Charles W.

PROCTOR

Hutchison, the old Samuel Farwell property on Genese street and presented it to the city of Utica as a site for the Utica Public Library which was erected in 1904. Mr. Proctor gave much of his time to the erection of the building and served as a member of the board of trustees for many years.

In 1901, Mr. Proctor was appointed a member of the commission, authorized by law, to inquire into the needs of a new Courthouse and County Building in Utica. Mr. Proctor went into this long and tedious campaign with his characteristic energy. First an inquiry had to be made into the present and prospective requirements of the County in order to ascertain definitely what was needed. Then came visits to leading cities throughout the eastern states, examining similar buildings; then the subjection of requirements for the project and the conducting of a competition among architects for plans. After plans had been selected, Mr. Proctor made many trips to the Legislature in order to secure larger appropriations. The task was made more difficult by long and tedious litigation, brought by interests who were opposed to the erection of a new Court House. The commission

PROCTOR

began its labors in 1901 and the building was completed in 1908, Mr. Proctor having served faithfully as a member of the plans committee, member of the executive committee and as chairman of the building committee during the seven years.

In 1900, Governor Roosevelt appointed Mr. Proctor member of the board of managers of the State Hospital. In 1916, he was appointed visitor to the same institution and reappointed in 1923.

Mr. Proctor was for many years a member of the board of managers of St. Luke's Home and Hospital and since 1901, had been president of the board. The desirability of enlarging the hospital, for which there was urgent need, had long been discussed by the board and while, for financial reasons, the problem of enlarging was a difficult one, the erection of a new building on a new site seemed out of the question. Such were the conditions in 1902, when Mr. Proctor announced to the board that he and Mrs. Proctor would erect a new hospital on a new site. After much careful inspection, a site on upper Whitesboro street, overlooking the Mohawk Valley, was selected and the

PROCTOR

hospital was completed and furnished in 1904, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Proctor. With characteristic modesty, the donors desired that their names should not be generally known, but that of course was impossible. When, however, the board suggested to rename the institution in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, they declined to have their names attached to it and the whole affair was managed with as little publicity as possible. In addition to this magnificent gift, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, in 1906, built and equipped a pavilion for contagious diseases. The cost of these gifts was well over \$300,000.00. Mr. Proctor continued as president of the board of managers of St. Luke's Home and Hospital and always worked faithfully and diligently in its interests.

Mr. Proctor had been honorary president of the Utica Community Chest since its organization; president of Oneida County Historical Society, member of the Park Board, honorary president of the Republican Club, trustee of Colgate University and a member of the Utica Chamber of Commerce.

PROCTOR

His business interests were many and varied; he was a director of the Second National Bank and of the Oneida County Trust Company. He was vice-president of the Globe Woolen Company, had been interested in the Hart and Crouse Company, the New York Radiator Company, the Utica Stone and Construction Company, as well as many other local enterprises.

He was a member of the Fort Schuyler Club, the Sadaquada Golf Club, the Yahnundasis Golf Club, the Rome Club, the Metropolitan Club of New York, the Fort Schuyler Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and Founders and Patriots of America.

Mr. Proctor married (first) December 1, 1894, Rachel Munson Williams, daughter of James Watson and Helen Elizabeth Munson Williams. She died July 5, 1915. He married (second) April 24, 1919, Mrs. William J. Millard, who was Alice D. Wolcott, daughter of Dr. Samuel Gardner and Caroline (Hubbard) Wolcott. (*See Wolcott*).

The people of Utica were shocked when on April 26, 1929, the news of the passing of Mr. Proctor was

PROCTOR

received and the flags on all public buildings throughout the city were placed on half mast.

"Mr. Proctor possessed in unusual degree a realization of his duties as a citizen. While he never sought a place of prominence, he was ready at all times to lend the influence of his name and personal efforts to worthy causes. In this way he worked to build up the city in which he lived. This was particularly true in his appreciation of the finer things of life which he consistently sought to make available to all the people. His long service in behalf of the libraries and the hospital are examples which might be multiplied many times."

The following is quoted from an editorial in the Utica Press under date of April 27, 1929:

"Frederick T. Proctor was a gentleman of the old school. In physique, personality, character and conduct he represented the qualities which are all too rarely combined in making a distinguished citizen. Notwithstanding the position which he occupied in the community, his simple tastes and his kindly nature gave him an unusual place in the hearts of his fellow citizens. They

PROCTOR

spoke of him as "Fred" Proctor. That friendly designation speaks eloquently of their regard for him.

"Perhaps his outstanding trait, although it was one of which the public knew little, was his genuine goodness of heart. He was a charitable man, in all that the word implies. He was calm and dispassionate in his judgment of others, ready to give the benefit of the doubt. In cases which needed material help, he could always be counted upon for generous response. Modesty cloaked his charitable impulses and much that he did was unknown, even to close associates. Many could testify to this, however, and they will have a sense of personal loss at news of his death, which is shared by the community as a whole.

"Mr. Proctor possessed in unusual degree a realization of his duties as a citizen. While he never sought a place of prominence, he was ready at all times to lend the influence of his name and personal efforts to worthy causes. In this way he worked to build up the city in which he lived. This was particularly true in his appreciation of the finer things of life, which he consistently sought to make available to all the people. His

PROCTOR

long service in behalf of the library and the hospitals are examples which might be multiplied many times.

"Pascal used a phrase which well described Mr. Proctor's place in Utica: 'Noble deeds that are concealed are most esteemed'."



WOLCOTT

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three chess rocks, ermined.

Crest: A bull's head erased argent, armed or, ducally gorged, lines and einged of the last.

Motto: Nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri.

WILLIAM WOLCOTT, the American ancestor of this branch of the Wolcott family, was born in England and was settled in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1636. He married Alice, daughter of Richard Ingersoll, of Bedfordshire, England.

JONATHAN WOLCOTT, son of William and Alice (Ingersoll) Wolcott, was born in England, and died at Salem, Massachusetts, December 6, 1699. He married (first) January 25, 1665, Mary Sibley, born September 8, 1644, and she died December 28, 1683.

JONATHAN WOLCOTT, son of Jonathan and Mary (Sibley) Wolcott, was born September 1, 1670, and died May 25, 1745. He removed there from Salem and from that time on the spelling of the name is

WOLCOTT

uniform, Wolcott. He married Priscilla Bayley, daughter of Joseph Bayley, of Newburg, Massachusetts, born October 31, 1676, and died February 16, 1770.

JONATHAN WOLCOTT, son of Jonathan and Priscilla (Bayley) Wolcott, was born June 7, 1710, and died in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, in 1788. He married in Salem, Massachusetts, Mary Jackson of Suffield, Connecticut.

ELIJAH WOLCOTT, son of Jonathan and Mary (Jackson) Wolcott, was born in 1764 and died in Williamsburg, February 23, 1848. He married August 27, 1786, Mary Blake, daughter of Joseph Blake, of Old Braintree, Massachusetts.

REV. CALVIN WOLCOTT, son of Elijah and Mary (Blake) Wolcott, was born April 27, 1787, and died in New York, January 21, 1861. He served in various churches in Massachusetts and New Hampshire and was a noted divine of his day. Rev. Mr. Wolcott married in Danvers, Massachusetts, September 4, 1811, Sally Gardner, born May 1, 1785, and died in Winchester, Virginia, December 12, 1850.



Engraving by W. H. Worrell

James G. Wolcott.

WOLCOTT

SAMUEL GARDNER WOLCOTT, son of Rev. Calvin and Sally (Gardner) Wolcott, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, January 1, 1820, and died in Utica, New York, June 3, 1883. His education was obtained at the Phillips Andover Academy and at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated with the class of 1847. Having decided to follow the medical profession, Dr. Wolcott entered the medical school of Harvard, and received his degree of M. D. in 1850. Within a few months of that time, he located in Utica, New York, and rapidly rose in his profession. He served as a surgeon during the Civil War and was also identified with the Pension department for many years. He was affiliated with the following medical societies: Oneida County and New York State, the American Medical Association, being for several years a censor of the middle district of the State of New York under authority of the New York State Medical Society.

Dr. Wolcott was also identified with the business life of the city through his office as trustee of the Utica Savings Bank, and was a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church for many years. He was held in

WOLCOTT

high esteem in Utica and the following is an excerpt from the Utica Observer at the time of his death which indicated in a clear way the feeling of the citizens of that city for him.

"A cultivated and honorable gentleman, a skilled practitioner in medicine and surgery and an old citizen of Utica passed away when Dr. Samuel G. Wolcott breathed his last. *****

"****He was always willing to lend his professional aid to the poor in cases where no recompense was promised or expected. His services were always accorded with philanthropic ardor to needy sufferers by casualties where his only reward was the knowledge of his own well doing."

Dr. Wolcott married (first) in 1854, Caroline Hubbard, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Hubbard) Hubbard of Utica, New York. She died December 25, 1867, in Utica. He married (second) December 10, 1871, Emily J. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, New York. She died in Utica, May 5, 1923.

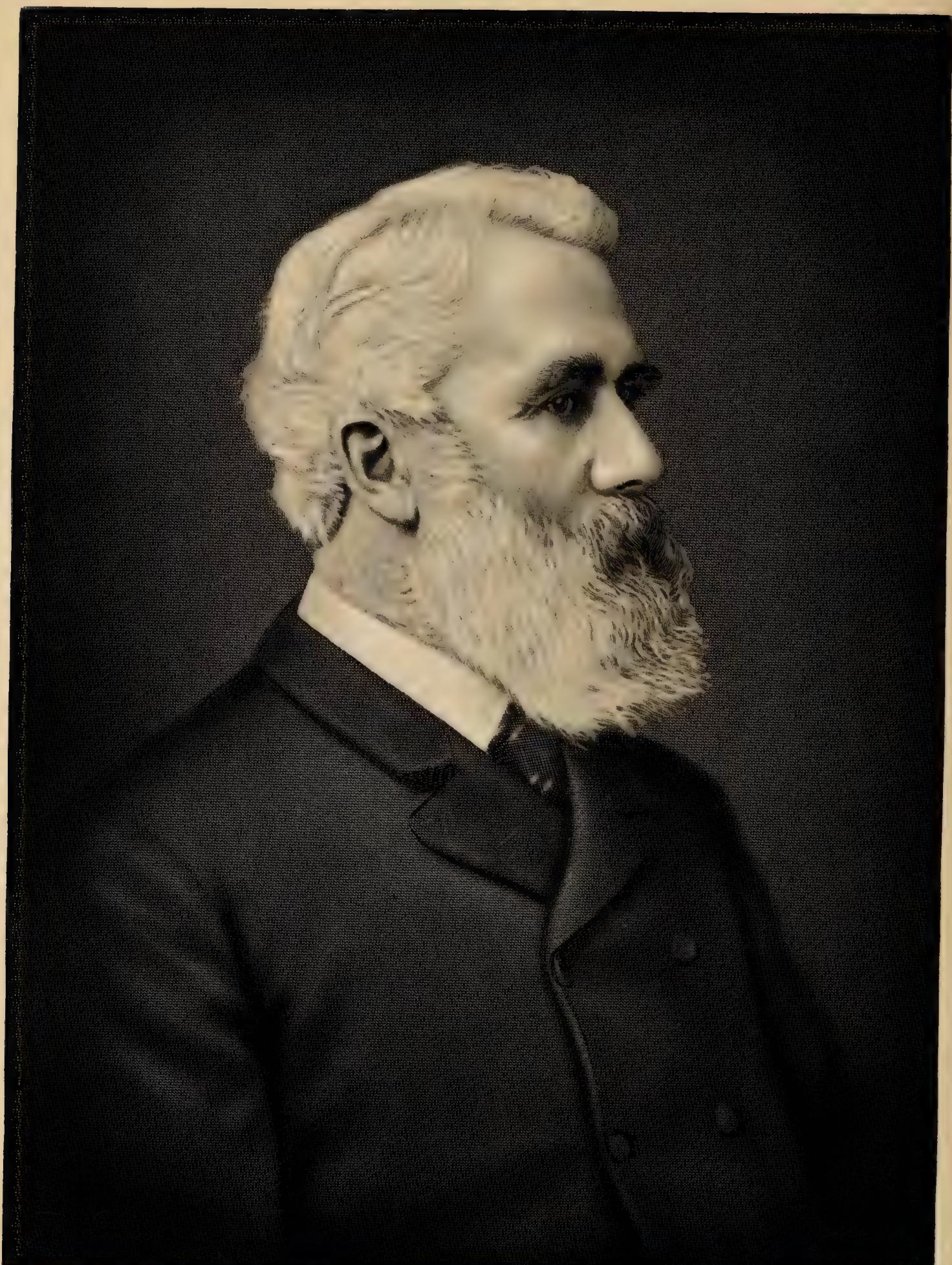
WOLCOTT

Dr. Wolcott and Caroline (Hubbard) Wolcott were the parents of the following children: (1) Mary H. (2) Sarah N. (3) Alice D., of whom further. (4) Frederic Hubbard.

ALICE D. WOLCOTT, daughter of Dr. Samuel Gardner and Caroline (Hubbard) Wolcott, married (first) June 6, 1887, William J. Millard, who died in May, 1914. She married (second) April 24, 1919, Frederick Towne Proctor. (*See Proctor*).

William J. and Alice D. (Wolcott) Millard were the parents of the following children: (1) Sterling Armstrong Millard, born January 13, 1888, in Clayville, New York, and died February 2, 1920, from lung trouble contracted in the army. He had charge of a warehouse for all cotton mills of Utica; served in the World War and went overseas with a Medical Unit and served in the Army of Occupation until April, 1919. (2) Frederick Wolcott Millard, born in Clayville, New York, April 19, 1889. He also served overseas from May, 1918, until June, 1919.





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

James Morton Reid

REID

A NATIVE SON of Scotland, James Morton Reid ranked among the leading citizens of Windham County, Connecticut, for more than half a century. He was the son of David and Helen (Morton) Reid and was born March 2, 1828 in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, where the Reid family had resided for more than ten generations. David Reid was engaged in the dyeing and bleaching business in which he was an expert and held a responsible position in a large mill in Ochiltree.

The public schools of Ochiltree were the source of the early education of James Morton Reid, who when he was fifteen years of age began to serve an apprenticeship in one of the mills at Paisley, Scotland, in order to learn the practical side of his father's trade. He completed his training and took several courses in chemistry, as he was determined to know the technical side of the business as well. The art of bleaching and dyeing was, at that time, in its experimental stage and one, who could develop and introduce new ideas, was in great demand. Mr. Reid familiarized himself with the business in all its details and soon was promoted to manager of the plant in

REID

which he had served his apprenticeship. He subsequently held a similar position in another large plant in Paisley.

In 1853, Mr. Reid decided to go to the United States and accordingly sailed from Glasgow in the clipper ship "Statesman". After a thirty days' voyage, he arrived in New York, and it was natural that he should go to that section of Massachusetts noted for its many mills. Within a short time he obtained a position with the Pemberton Mills in Lawrence, where the officials and his superiors soon recognized his outstanding ability and offered him the position of chief chemist of the plant. He accepted and continued in this capacity until the end of the year 1861, when he secured a similar position with the Willimantic Linen Company of Willimantic, Connecticut. For the next thirty years Mr. Reid ably discharged the manifold duties of his responsible position and each year introduced new and advanced ideas. His reputation as an expert soon commanded attention and became known throughout the industry. He received many attractive offers from other mills that desired his services, but he

REID

decided to remain with the Willimantic Linen Company, where he had surrounded himself with a corps of capable assistants and built up an efficient organization. The added responsibility of complete charge of the dyeing and bleaching departments was also intrusted to him.

In 1891, Mr. Reid retired from active business, and with the exception of certain periods spent in traveling, devoted his time and interest to his home and family. He was a thoroughly public spirited citizen who took a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of his adopted town, and few men were better known or more highly respected in the community.

He was a man of sterling character and principles and his strong and receptive intellect made him a leader in thought and action in Willimantic, where he had lived and labored.

In politics, Mr. Reid was a republican and took a keen interest in political affairs. He was frequently urged to lend his name as a candidate for public office, but invariably declined.

REID

Mr. Reid died at his home in Willimantic, March 4, 1910.

James Morton Reid married, September 7, 1854, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, Mary Jean, daughter of Thomas and Jean (McAuslan) Barr. She was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, February 25, 1833, and died March 25, 1922, in Willimantic.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid were the parents of two daughters, Alice Jean, who resides in Willimantic and Helen Morton, who died April 4, 1876.





Sherman

Arms: Or, a lion rampant sable, between three oak leaves vert.

Crest: A sea-lion sejant sable, charged on the shoulder with three bezants, two and one.

(Burke: "General Armory")

SHERMAN

THE surname Sherman is of German origin and various spellings such as Shearman, Shereman, Schurman and Scherman are found. During the Anglo-Saxon immigration, families bearing these names settled in the vicinity of London, England, and the English forms of spelling were adopted.

As for the derivation of the name we find the following in Lower's, "Patronymica Britanica": "At Norwich, one who shears worsted, fustians, etc., an employment once known as 'shermancraft'. The word has another distinct meaning, 'even at this day, in Norfolk, a person born out of the county is called a Shireman, i. e., born in some one of the shires or counties of England.' But a more dignified origin may be assigned: in Domesday book the Judge of the County-court (a very important office in Norman times) was called a scirman, i. e., Shireman. The Anglo-Saxon scirman is defined by Bosworth as 'a man who superintends, shireman, provincial, an overseer, governor, provost, bailiff of a hundred.' The parish of Shermanbury, in Sussex, must have

SHERMAN

taken its name, in Saxon times, from one who bore either the name or the office, or both."

THOMAS SHEARMAN of Suffolk County, England, had a son Henry. Thomas was buried at Dedham, Essex County, England, March 16, 1564.

HENRY SHEARMAN, probably son of Thomas, was born about 1520 and was buried in Dedham in 1589. He married Agnes Butler, who was buried in Dedham, October 14, 1580.

HENRY SHEARMAN, son of Henry and Agnes (Butler) Shearman, made a will in 1609, and was buried August 28, 1610. He married Susan Hills, who made a will in 1610 and was buried September 13, 1610.

SAMUEL SHEARMAN, son of Henry and Susan (Hills) Shearman, was born in 1573 and died in 1615. He married Phillis or Phillipa Ward or Upcher.

PHILIP SHEARMAN, son of Samuel and Phillis or Phillipa (Ward or Upcher) Shearman, was born in Dedham, England, and baptized February 5, 1610,

SHERMAN

and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1687. He left England about 1633 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where in the same year he was admitted a freeman.

He was actively identified with the Ann Hutchinson troubles and was one of the "Roxbury men" ordered to be disarmed for being seduced and led into dangerous errors by Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson. He, with John Clark and sixteen others, was banished from Massachusetts Bay by an order of the General Court held at Newton, October 2, 1637, and left Boston with the intention of settling in New Hampshire. They found the climate so severe that they abandoned their lands and on March 7, 1638, removed to Rhode Island. They met Roger Williams in Providence and acting on his advice, purchased the island of Rhode Island from Aquetnet, the Indian chief. This purchase was completed on March 24, 1638, and on July 1, 1639, they established a regular government of which Coddington was chosen governor and Philip Shearman secretary. They named the upper part of the island Portsmouth, and there

SHERMAN

Philip Shearman became the owner of a large tract of land on which he established himself. He served as town clerk for many years and held various other public offices in the Colony. He was recognized as a man of intelligence, wealth and influence and in critical times was frequently called upon for advice by those in authority. After his removal to Rhode Island he left the Congregational Church and united with the "Society of Friends". His will was recorded in Portsmouth, July 30, 1681, and proved March 22, 1687. He married Sarah Odding.

BENJAMIN SHEARMAN, son of Philip and Sarah (Odding) Shearman, was born in Portsmouth, in 1650, where he died about 1718. His will was recorded in Portsmouth in 1718. He was a farmer in the town of Portsmouth and a landholder in Kingston.

He married Hannah Mowry, December 3, 1674.

JONATHAN SHEARMAN, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Mowry) Shearman, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 7, 1677, and died in 1752. His will was proved January 17, 1752. He owned a farm of two hundred acres in Exeter, Rhode

SHERMAN

Island. He married in December, 1703, Mary, whose surname is not known.

JONATHAN SHEARMAN, son of Jonathan and Mary Shearman, was born in Exeter, October 14, 1705, where he died April 14, 1778. He married (first) February 5, 1726-27, Dorcas Shelden. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Jonathan Card, of South Kingston, Rhode Island. She died November 15, 1803.

ROBERT SHEARMAN, son of Jonathan and Mary (Card) Shearman, was born in Exeter, September 14, 1752, and died in South Kingston, October 4, 1829. He married, February 26, 1777, Honor Brown, daughter of Ebenezer Brown. She was born July 12, 1757, and died in Perry, New York, March 26, 1841.

Children:

- (1) Jonathan, born July 12, 1779, died March 18, 1863. Married (first) Dorinda Smith; (second) Catherine Hardenburgh in 1855.
- (2) Gideon, born November 22, 1781, died April 23, 1845; married December 17, 1801, Margaret Reynolds.

SHERMAN

- (3) Ebenezer B., born April 20, 1783, died April 23, 1845; married in 1808, Sarah Ballou, who died February 7, 1877.
- (4) Arnold, born February 15, 1785; died in January, 1838; married in 1802, Catherine Arnold.
- (5) Daniel C., born March 4, 1787, died April 14, 1863, married January 26, 1812, Abigail Strong.
- (6) Robert, born September 10, 1790, died September 6, 1838, married (first) January 8, 1822, Anna Maria Sherman; married (second) May 17, 1835, Lura Tracy.
- (7) Willette H., of whom further.
- (8) William Pitt, born March 2, 1794; died September 10, 1824, married September 22, 1819, Maryette Andrews.
- (9) Stukeley, born February 12, 1796; died November 14, 1820. Unmarried.
- (10) Honor B., born March 21, 1801; died February 28, 1850. Unmarried.

Of the nine sons of Robert and Honor (Brown) Shearman, five came from Rhode Island to Oneida County, New York, between 1810 and 1820, name-

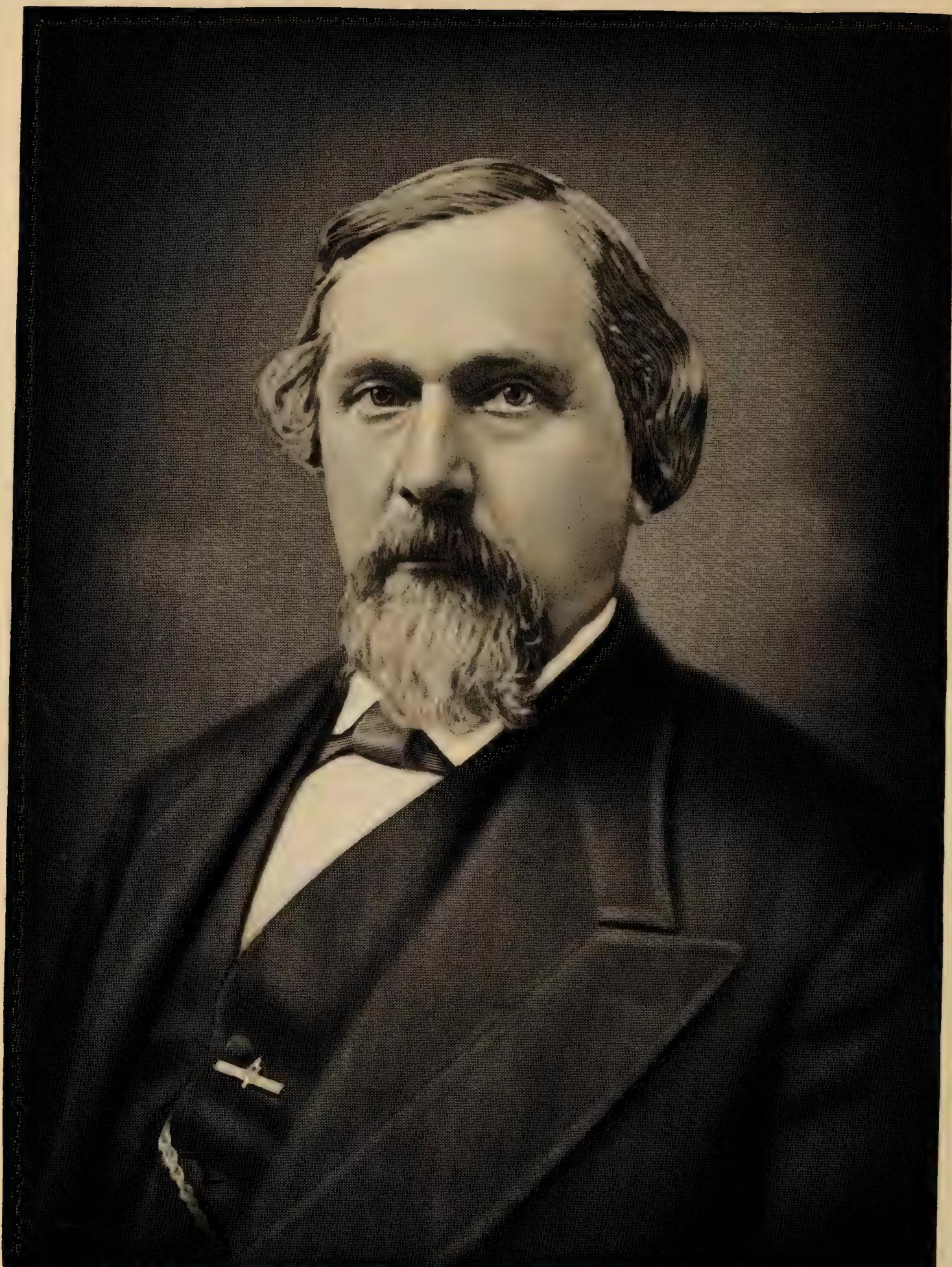
SHERMAN

ly: Ebenezer B., Robert, Willette H., William Pitt and Daniel C.; where they became leading and influential citizens and their descendants for more than one hundred years have been prominently identified with the business and governmental affairs of Utica and Oneida County.

WILLETTE H. SHEARMAN, son of Robert and Honor (Brown) Shearman, was born in South Kingston, January 31, 1792, and died in Vernon, New York, December 28, 1868.

He left the homestead of his parents at the age of nineteen and, after serving a two-year clerkship in Wickford and Providence, Rhode Island, came to Vernon to take charge of the Oneida Glass Factory, in which position he continued until 1837.

He was one of the early settlers upon the land relinquished by the Oneida Indians and was one of the leading manufacturers of central New York. In 1837 he was appointed a member of the commission for the erection of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica and later served as a trustee of that institution.



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Richard U. Sherman

SHERMAN

Willette H. Shearman married (first) in 1816, Catherine Ann Schoolcraft, daughter of Colonel Lawrence and Margaret A. B. (Rowe) Schoolcraft. Colonel Lawrence Schoolcraft was a soldier in the Revolution, and father of the historian, Henry R. Schoolcraft.

Willette H. Shearman married (second) in 1834, Emily Church, daughter of Russell Church.

GENERAL RICHARD UPDIKE SHERMAN, son of Willette H. and Catherine Ann (Schoolcraft) Shearman, was born in Vernon, June 26, 1819, and died February 21, 1895. He was the first of the family to change the name from Shearman to Sherman.

He attended the public schools of Vernon and was graduated from the Utica Academy at the age of fourteen, after which he entered his father's business establishment to prepare for a mercantile career. Upon reaching his majority however, he turned his attention to newspaper work and the Harrison-Van Buren Campaign in 1840 found him conducting a campaign paper in Utica with skill and success. His

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ability as a journalist was soon recognized and the *Gazette*, the first daily newspaper in Utica, engaged his services the following year. For the next 10 years he was actively engaged in editorial work. The *Herkimer Journal* was under his management in the campaign of 1844 and in 1846 he was editor-in-chief of the *Oswego Daily Times*. In 1847 he became associated with Erastus Clark and established the *Rochester Daily Evening Gazette*, the only daily newspaper in the state that supported Zachary Taylor for the presidency. Later in the same year he returned to Utica and with R. W. Roberts, established a *Utica Morning Herald*, which for many years was one of the strongest newspapers published in the state.

General Sherman's connection with public affairs dates from 1849, when he served as alderman of the fourth ward in Utica and also as chairman of the fire department committee. In 1850 he became chief of the department. In 1851 he was elected Clerk of the Assembly in the State Legislature, which office he held continuously with the exception of one year until 1857. During this period he wrote the Clerks'

SHERMAN

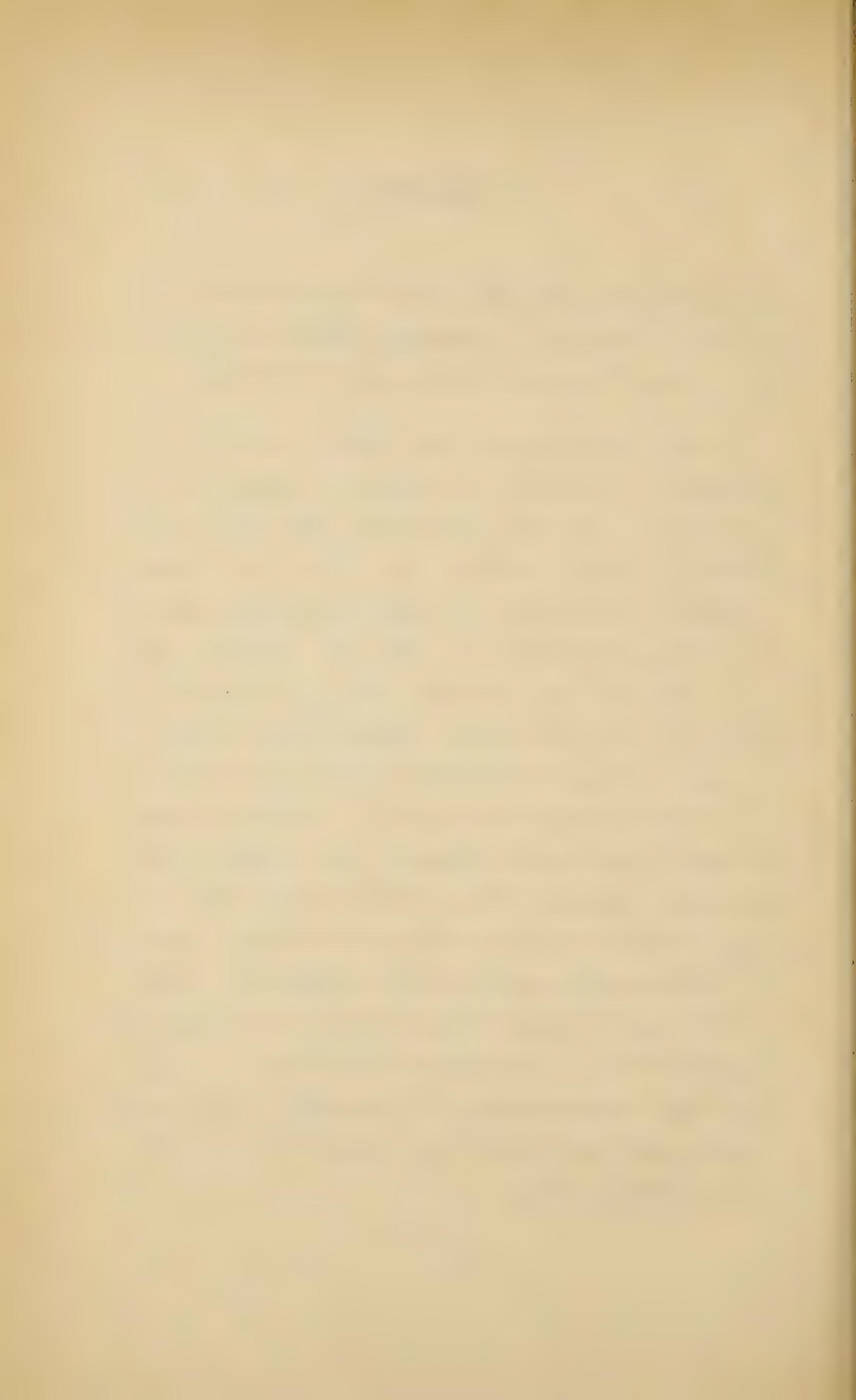
Manual, which has been of greater practical value than any of the more pretentious treatises on parliamentary law. In 1854-55-56 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors in Utica, representing the fourth ward, and in 1854 served as chairman of the Board. He represented the seventh ward on the Board of Supervisors in 1857 and in the same year was elected a member of the assembly on the republican ticket. In 1860, the twenty-nine members of Congress, who then constituted New York's representation, united in a request that he be appointed assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. He held this office for ten years and greatly added to his reputation already established at Albany. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention where he rendered valuable service and contributed much to the measures finally adopted. When in 1870 he resigned as assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, all his associates keenly felt the loss of an agreeable companionship, and the services of a man of outstanding ability.

General Sherman took up his residence on his farm in New Hartford in 1867, to which he returned upon

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leaving Washington, and devoted himself to the management of several large estates, which were intrusted to him as executor, administrator, or trustee.

In 1872, the democrats and liberal republicans of the New York district, unanimously nominated him for Congress. He was defeated, but ran ahead of his ticket by many hundred votes. The first Oneida Assembly District had for many years been strictly republican, but when in 1874, Mr. Sherman was nominated by the democratic party, his popularity and record in public office enabled him to triumph over a candidate who had never before been defeated. He served in the session of 1874-75 with great credit to himself and his constituents. He was the logical choice for the speakership and it was universally considered that he would be elected, but feeling that his candidacy might interfere with the election of Francis Kernan as United States Senator, he refused to permit the use of his name and withdrew as a candidate. He was reelected to the Assembly in 1876 and was the only member of the minority given a committee chairmanship.



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In 1879, General Sherman succeeded Governor Horatio Seymour as a member of the Fish and Game Commission in which office he continued until 1890, when he resigned.

General Sherman spent the later years of his life in New Hartford and took an active part in the public, civic and business life of the village. He became a trustee of the New Hartford Cotton Club in 1879 and in 1880 organized the New Hartford Game Club, of which he was president until his death. He served three terms as president of the village and was president and trustee of the Butler Memorial Hall.

As a young man General Sherman enlisted as a private in the military service of his state. He advanced through all the intermediate ranks and on January 6, 1852, was commissioned Brigadier General of the 21st Brigade, Sixth Division, New York National Guard, in which capacity he served for eight years.

General Sherman was one of the first members of the Oneida County Historical Society, in which he took a great interest. Fraternally he was a member



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Mary Frances Sherman

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of Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Shenandoah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1849 he was elected to the presidency of the Utica Building Society, the first organization of its kind in the city.

General Sherman's career was unique. He won distinction in three great political parties: the Whig, Republican and Democratic. His absolute integrity and fearlessness put him beyond suspicion of ulterior motives or self-aggrandizement, and whatever his political affiliations he always commanded the respect of his party associates and the admiration of his opponents. He was universally beloved and esteemed because he personified the highest type of American manhood and citizenship.

General Sherman married, January 14, 1848, Mary Frances Sherman, daughter of Richard W. and Lucretia (Williams) Sherman of Vergennes, Vermont. Richard W. Sherman was a steamboat captain in command of the steamer Burlington, of which Charles Dickens makes mention in his "American Notes".

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Children:

- (1) Richard Willette Winslow, of whom further.
- (2) Mary L., born November 19, 1850; married, September 17, 1872, Henry J. Cookinham of Utica, N. Y., a son of John D. and Diantha Cookinham. He was born in Prospect, Oneida County, New York, October 1, 1843, and died July 7, 1931. He was a prominent attorney in Utica and author of historical works.
- (3) Stalham Williams, born January 31, 1853, married August 1, 1877, Delia Gale.
- (4) James Schoolcraft, born October 24, 1855, died October 30, 1912. He was a prominent lawyer and banker, and vice-president of the United States from March 4, 1909, until the time of his death. He married in East Orange, New Jersey, January 26, 1881, Carrie Babcock.
- (5) Sanford Foster, born May 11, 1858, died August 29, 1930. He was a well known banker and married August 1, 1881, Henrietta Bennett.
- (6) Willette A., born August 21, 1864, died February 22, 1868.



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Richard Willett Sherman.

SHERMAN

RICHARD WILLETT WINSLOW SHERMAN, son of Richard Updike and Mary Frances (Sherman) Sherman, was born in Utica, December 4, 1848, where he died May 23, 1926. He was educated in the public schools of Utica and New Hartford, and also attended the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, after which he obtained a position as rodman in the engineering corps of the Binghamton, Chenango & Susquehanna Railroad Company. Having a natural talent for mathematics, he became intensely interested in civil engineering and applied himself to this study with that characteristic energy that ever was a dominating force in his career. Within a year he had obtained a position with the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Company (now the Delaware & Hudson), and his progress was gradual and sure. He became assistant engineer of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad Company (now the New York, Ontario & Western) in 1868, in charge of the construction of several branches and later was promoted to division engineer. In 1873, he became associated with the Erie Railroad Company and was in charge of the double tracking of the Delaware divi-

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sion, after which he accepted the position as construction engineer of road building for the State of New Jersey. In 1875, Mr. Sherman became a member of the contracting firm of Sullivan & Shaley, then engaged in building a section of the old New York and Canada Railroad. In 1876, he formed a partnership with Dr. Emmet Flagler of Troy, New York, under the firm name of Sherman & Flagler, and constructed the West Troy and Green Island, the Walton, the Gloversville, and the Richfield Springs water works, as well as several similar public works in Vermont and Ohio. The firm also had important contracts for improvements on the Champlain and Erie Canals and for the construction of granite pavements on highways in several states. The firm of Sherman & Flagler was dissolved in 1879 and Mr. Sherman accepted a position to take charge of the construction of a gas plant for the city of Havana, Cuba. He returned from Cuba in 1880, and constructed the water works for the city of Greenwich, Connecticut.

From 1881-1889, Mr. Sherman was the senior member of the firm Sherman & McDonough. This

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firm executed many large and important contracts and constructed a section of the West Shore Railroad at a cost of more than four hundred thousand dollars. They also constructed numerous sewerage systems and canals in New York and Massachusetts and built the waterworks at Lansingburg, Sandy Hill, Little Falls, Camden, Canastota and New Berlin.

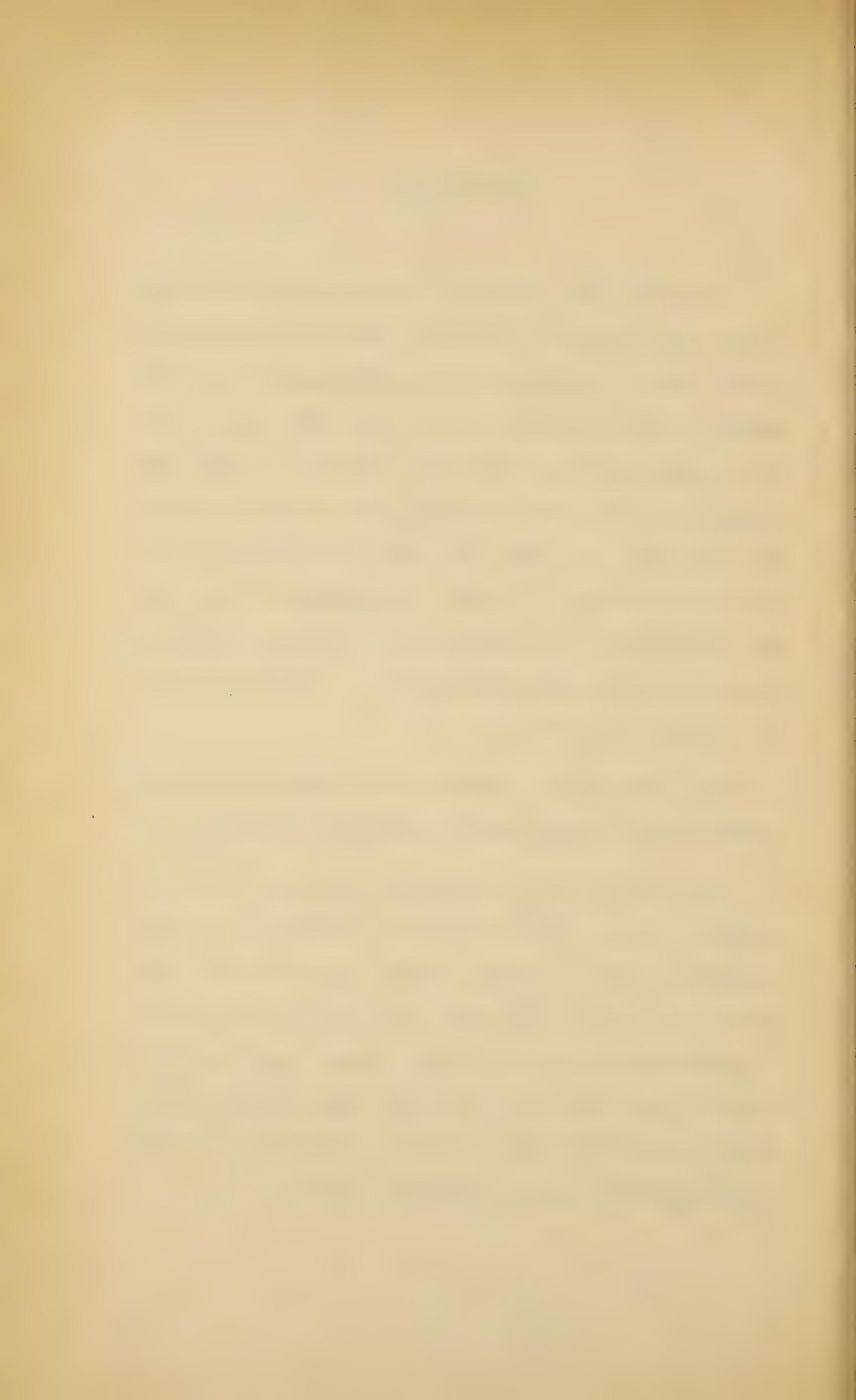
In 1889, the firm of Sherman & McDonough was incorporated as the Troy Public Works Company, with Mr. Sherman as president. In 1896, he purchased Mr. McDonough's interest and removed the home office of the corporation to Utica, where his brothers, James S. and Sanford F., were admitted to partnership in the company, and many large and profitable contracts were carried to completion under their combined management. Waterworks and reservoirs were erected for various cities, including Utica, New York City, Boston, Pittsfield, North Adams, Massachusetts, and New Britain, Connecticut, as well as several large canal projects in the state of New York. The Troy Public Works Company also constructed the foundations for the immense Federal gun factory at Watervliet, New York.

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In 1886, Mr. Sherman was appointed city surveyor and engineer of Utica, and re-appointed in 1888. During his terms in this office many improvements in public works took place, and streets and pavements were reconstructed, drives and parks were beautified, and so well did he perform the duties of his office that in 1899, the citizens of Utica elected him to the office of Mayor. His administration was an outstanding one and marked by more improvements for the public welfare than perhaps any other in the history of the city.

The Utica Public Library and several new schools were erected during the Sherman administration.

The pledges upon which Mr. Sherman won the election were: enforcement of public contracts and the labor laws; to meet public demands for clean streets, to maintain law and order and to give the city a government at once strong, honest and worthy of respect; and Mr. Sherman more than fulfilled all he had promised. He was elected as a Democrat and was not a candidate for re-election in 1903.



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In 1905, however, he was again induced to lend his name as a candidate, and was elected by a majority of nine hundred votes as against 87 in his first election. His second administration was as successful as the first. In 1921 and again in 1925 the nomination for mayor was tendered him, but he declined on account of his impaired health. His great interest in his native city, however, never abated and he was active in all public and civic matters until the last.

Mr. Sherman served as chief engineer of the New York State Conservation Commission from 1911-1915. One of the outstanding achievements in the latter part of his career was the completion of the large plant of the Empire State Power Company on Schoharie Creek, near Amsterdam, New York.

Mr. Sherman was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a life member of the Oneida County Historical Society; a member of the Masonic Order, the Fort Orange Club, and the Albany Country Club. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of New Hartford.

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The following editorial is quoted from the Utica-Observer Dispatch:

"There was in the character of the Hon. Richard W. Sherman, as a public official, a firmness in adhering to what he knew to be right and nothing could budge him from his opinions carefully formed on facts. His first employment in this city of a public character was that of city engineer, and he accepted it to help the city rather than to help himself, for he had been a successful contractor on public works before that time. It was the custom of city engineers appointed by the Common Council to serve those who had appointed them and to pay no attention to those who had opposed them and were therefore quick to criticize them for political reasons. Their criticisms made in open council were not pleasant, but they were endured because they did not affect the standing of the appointee. It had been the custom of the Common Council to specify that sewers should be laid of cement pipe, not because they were more serviceable, but because they were made in the city, while the vitrified pipe had to be imported. Mr. Sherman, as city engineer, refused to use cement pipe be-

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cause the roots of willows, poplars and other trees penetrated these pipes and eventually filled them. These pipes had no openings for connections with house drains but the custom was to make a hole in them with a hammer and then insert the connecting pipe. Mr. Sherman said that vitrified tile were far preferable and that no engineer would use the cement or "mud" pipe. The Aldermen insisted that they had the right to designate and criticized him sharply, but he would stand up in open meeting and defend his position in no uncertain tone. He was told that he was not a member of the body and not entitled to the privileges of the floor, but he insisted that as a public official he had a right to defend his position when it was attacked and that he should always do so and he did. The result was that vitrified pipe became the rule as cement pipe had been before. Before the introduction of asphalt pavement in Utica, the city had pavements of cobble and a few of sandstone. The freight house of the New York Central was located at the foot of Second Street and all in or out bound freight was carried over Broad Street. The loads were heavy and it required a substantial pavement to sustain the heavy traffic. Mr.

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Sherman, as engineer, maintained that a stone pavement should have a concrete foundation as well as the asphalt pavement, and he made the specifications for paving Broad Street from John to Second with granite on a concrete foundation. This was laid in 1887, forty feet wide and had been in continual use until 1925, when it was widened and covered with asphalt. As far as use was concerned it was in as good condition as ever after thirty-eight years of use. No more lasting pavement was ever laid in Utica.

"As Mayor, Mr. Sherman stood back of city employees in the performance of their duties as long as they did what the law required, but if they were presuming that because they were public employees they could do as they pleased regardless of the law's requirements, they were sure to get a sharp reprimand from the city's chief magistrate. Just before he left the office of mayor he wrote a message to the council in which he showed that an asphalt pavement has outlived its usefulness after fifteen years of service, and that it was a waste of money to keep on patching it up for several years longer out of the city fund, when good business principles required that it should be re-surfaced and paid for

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as new pavement is. This message attracted attention from city engineers in various cities of this country and was often quoted as a standard. The doctrine he annunciated has never been controverted and is regarded today as the best practice."

The following article appeared in the Utica Daily Press at the time of Mr. Sherman's death:

"In all respects, Richard W. Sherman was a builder. In early manhood he commenced his building by acquiring the best and most practical education within his reach. He was thorough in this as he was in all things in his life. He then commenced work in the building of railroads and he gained that practical experience and knowledge of methods that finally brought him to the high distinction as a skilled, far-seeing, well-balanced engineer. This led him into the field of constructor of public works, and his methods and particular and faithful adherence to his contracts could not fail to be accompanied with success. But Mr. Sherman was a builder along other and equally important lines. He was a builder of clean and honorable citizenship. He

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stood at all times for the best to be found in civic, social and educational circles. In public office, as engineer and then as mayor of his home city, his course was beyond reproach. He gave to his service his best judgment, his most careful consideration, the fruits of his experience, his honest endeavor. His vision was keen and unerring; he favored advancement and improvements which time has shown to be of great value to the city; he favored strong, practical, reasonable educational facilities; and was not quite in harmony with many fads and experiments; he was a lover of humor and believed in wholesome, hearty, manly and womanly sports and good living. Mr. Sherman was a self-reliant man and he believed that the young should be made self-reliant by giving them responsibilities and holding them to studies, tasks or certain regular duties that would help shape their characters and habits for their future advancement. He had strong opinions, and they were generally based upon firm foundations. His interest in and love for his home city were prominent factors in his life, and the things he accomplished in the trying days, when this and other cities were hampered with vicious political machines and com-



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Julia Hammond Sherman

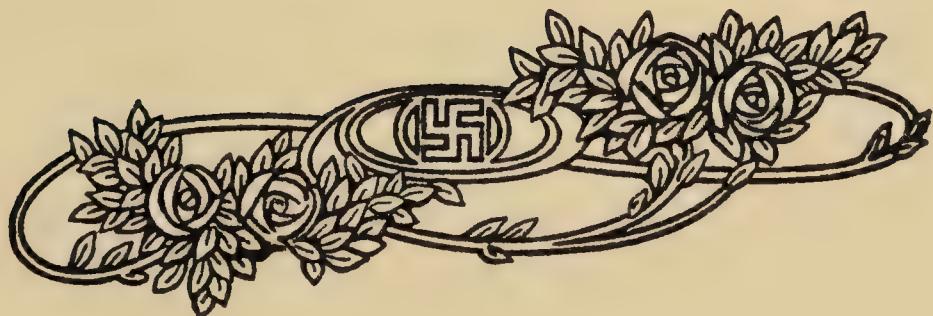
SHERMAN

binations, had an effect which still continues. To lose a citizen of the sterling worth of Richard W. Sherman is a sad blow to the city."

Richard Willette Winslow Sherman married, May 20, 1873, Julia Helen Hammond, daughter of Erwin and Elizabeth (Hill) Hammond, of Utica. She was born July 16, 1849, and died March 13, 1919.

Children:

- (1) Eugene, born June 1, 1874, died December 25, 1906.
- (2) Richard, born November 22, 1877, died September 7, 1879.
- (3) Elizabeth Hill, born September 8, 1888.



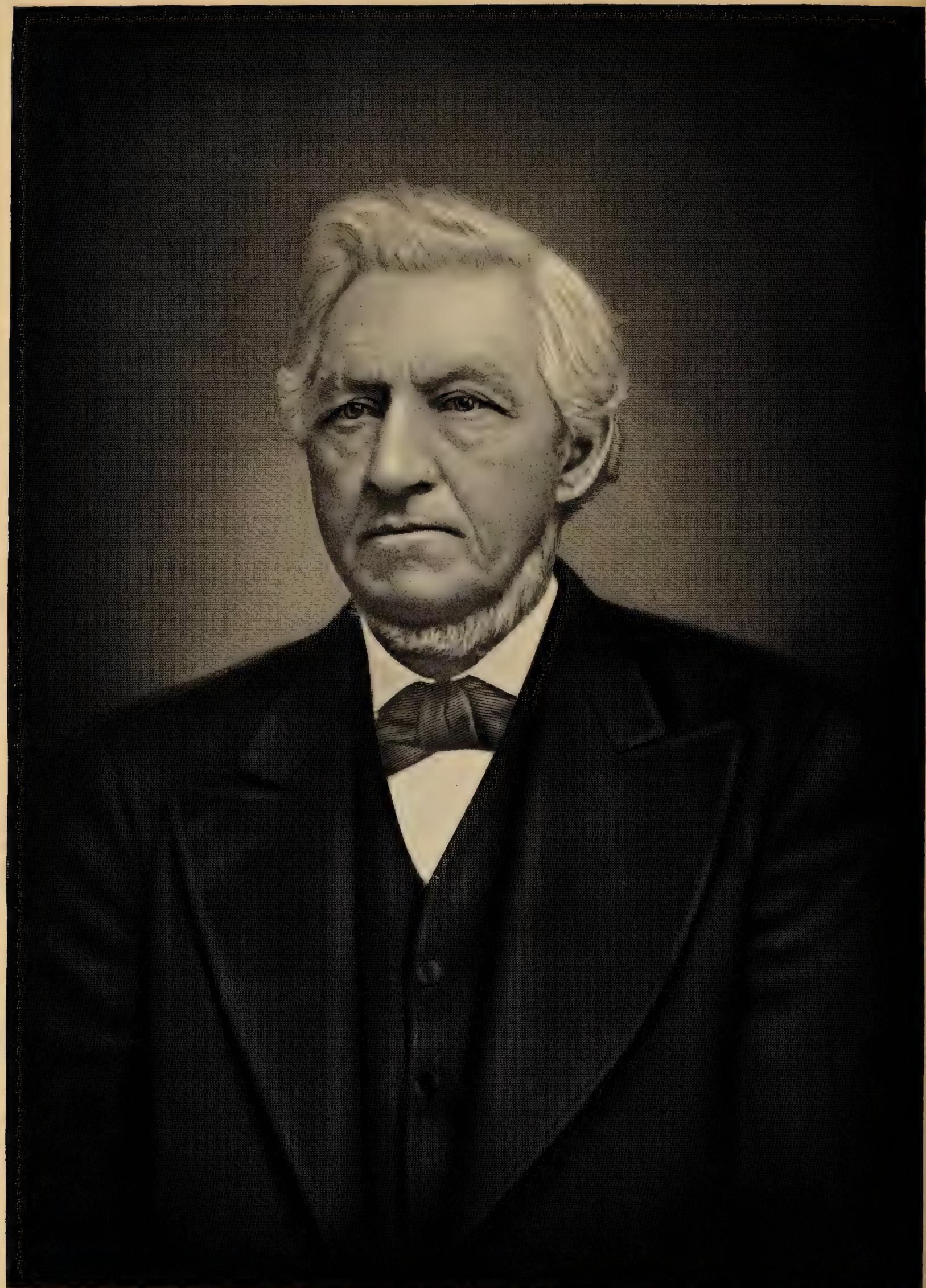


Simpson

Arms: Argent, on a chief vert, three crescents of the first.

Crest: A falcon volant proper.

(Burke's: "General Armory.")



Digitized by Google

G. C. Simpson

SIMPSON

GEORGE CHARLES SIMPSON, a leader in industry, a force in political circles and a man respected and admired by all who knew him, lived with the firm purpose always before him to serve with integrity and high regard for his fellowmen.

The Simpson family from which George Charles Simpson descended is of Scottish ancestry. There is a record of the family having possessed property in Berwick-on-Tweed and Holy Island, Scotland, for several generations. They were seafaring people and were owners and masters of vessels trading with the East Indies.

JOHN SIMPSON was born in Berwick, Scotland, and married Elizabeth Baptist, who was also born in Berwick, where they died in middle life. John and Elizabeth (Baptist) Simpson were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Daniel.
- (2) Elizabeth, married John Cramond. They came to the United States in 1800 and settled in Albany, New York.

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- (3) Patience.
- (4) George Baptist, of whom further.

GEORGE BAPTIST SIMPSON, son of John and Elizabeth (Baptist) Simpson, was born in Berwick in 1784 and died in Perth, New York, February 22, 1819. He came to America in 1805, and on the vessel met Helen Stuart Mc Kay, whom he married soon after their arrival. She was born near Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1789, daughter of Charles and Helen (Stuart) Mc Kay, and died in Broadalbin, New York, February 5, 1875. Charles Mc Kay was born in Scotland and died in Perth, New York, where he owned a farm, which was the ancestral home for over a century. Helen Stuart was born in Scotland, where she died.

George Baptist and Helen Stuart (Mc Kay) Simpson were the parents of the following children:

- (1) John Baptist.
- (2) Helen, married Arthur Smith.
- (3) George Charles, of whom further.

GEORGE CHARLES SIMPSON, son of George Baptist

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and Helen Stuart (Mc Kay) Simpson, was born in Amsterdam, New York, June 10, 1817, and died in Fonda, New York, March 28, 1891.

He spent his boyhood on the farm and received his early education in the district schools of Perth. When he was seventeen years of age he went to Amsterdam to begin his business career. Here he learned the saddlery and harness trade and upon completion of his training opened his shop in Fultonville, New York. Spurred on by his success, he later opened a shop in Fonda and conducted a thriving business at both places for several years.

In 1854, deciding to establish his home in Fonda, he discontinued his business connections in Fultonville. He also owned and operated a cotton mill in Berryville, New York, in partnership with I. M. Davis.

George Charles Simpson retired from active business in 1867, at the age of fifty and devoted the remainder of his life to the administration of his personal affairs and to the improvement of the village of Fonda. He served as trustee of the public schools

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for eighteen years and was loan commissioner for several years. He was considered an authority on the care and settling of estates and his advice was often sought.

Politically, Mr. Simpson was a Republican, having formerly been a Whig. He had strong political convictions and was held in high esteem among his political associates. He spared neither time nor money in his ardent support of the cause of temperance, in which he was a firm believer.

During the Civil War he served on all the war committees for the town of Mohawk, where his services were of great value. Large bounties had been voted as a war measure and he with others, insisted that they should be collected and paid. This was done, and Mohawk was clear of bounty debt at the close of the war.

In his religious beliefs, Mr. Simpson, a man of liberal views, inclined toward Universalism though he generously supported the cause of other churches.

Mr. Simpson worked not only for the interests of his family, but for the general good of the com-

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munity at large. He was a man who could successfully conduct business enterprises and still find time for companionship with his family, welfare of his community and patriotic service of his country. He stood steadfastly for the highest ideals of living and worked ardently for the betterment of mankind.

George Charles Simpson married in Fultonville, New York, October 26, 1848, Lucy T. Gardinier. (*See Gardinier Line*). They were the parents of the following children:

- (1) John, died in infancy.
- (2) George, died in infancy.
- (3) Charles, died in infancy.
- (4) Helen M., born January 14, 1851, resided at the old homestead in Fonda until 1925, when she removed to Amsterdam, New York. She rendered valuable service to the Red Cross during the World War and was vice-chairman of the local organization.
- (5) John H., born August 29, 1854, died November 10, 1887. Being an invalid for many years, he gave much time and thought to study, and was

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considered one of the best informed men in Montgomery County.

- (6) Jean G., born February 3, 1862, resided with her sister Helen at the old homestead in Fonda until 1925, when they removed to Amsterdam. She was also active in the Red Cross organization during the World War and served as treasurer.



SIMPSON

THE GARDINIER LINE

JACOB JANSE GARDINIER, progenitor of the family in America, was born in 1615 and died in 1688. He came to America from Kampen, Overyssel, Holland, on the vessel "den Harinick" (The Herring), arriving in New Amsterdam, March 28, 1638, and settled in Beverwyck (Albany), New York. He was a carpenter and builder and in 1647 owned a gristmill and sawmill in Greenbush, New York, (opposite Albany). He also leased a mill at Bethlehem in 1654. Jacob Janse Gardinier was one of the prominent citizens of his day and owner of considerable land in Albany which he divided into lots and sold. He also bought land in Kinderhook, and Goyers Kil, New York, opposite Apje's Island, where his immediate descendants settled.

He married (first) Josyna, who died in February, 1669. He married (second) Barentje (Stratsman) Colnraatse.

HENDRICK GARDINIER, son of Jacob Janse and Josyna Gardinier, was born in 1668, and died in

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1694. He was a resident of Schenectady in 1690 and at the time of the attack by the French and Indians suffered a severe loss through the burning of the settlement. His property was appraised at fifteen beaver skins in 1695. He married Neeltie Claase.

Hendrick and Neeltie (Claase) Gardinier were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Claas Nicholas, of whom further.
- (2) Andries.
- (3) Hendrick, baptized in Albany, March 11, 1694.

CLAAS NICHOLAS GARDINIER, son of Hendrick and Neeltie (Claase) Gardinier, was born in 1684 and died September 22, 1758. He married, August 13, 1713, Rachel, daughter of Adam and Anna (Lookerman) Winne. She was baptized August 8, 1690, in New York City and died September 26, 1758.

Claas Nicholas and Rachel (Winne) Gardinier were the parents of the following children:

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- (1) Hendrick, baptized November 17, 1714; married Eve Van Valkenburgh.
- (2) Adam Winne, baptized September 22, 1717.
- (3) Neeltie, baptized November 28, 1718.
- (4) Anneke, baptized May 15, 1720, married Gysbert Van Alstyne.
- (5) Andries, baptized June 9, 1723.
- (6) Jacob, baptized February 21, 1728.
- (7) Samuel, of whom further.

SAMUEL GARDINIER, son of Claas Nicholas and Rachel (Winne) Gardinier, was born March 18, 1733, and died December 30, 1806. He was a resident of Glen, Montgomery County, New York, (at that time known as Charlestown), and was an elder in a church in Caughnawaga, (now Fonda), which was the nearest church to Glen. He was a private and later a lieutenant in his brother Jacob's company, Colonel Frederick Visscher's Regiment, Tryon County Militia, in the battle of Oriskany, where he was seriously wounded.

He married, May 19, 1761, Maria Van Everen, born in 1734 and died March 17, 1803.

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Samuel and Maria (Van Everen) Gardinier were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Rachel, baptized February 6, 1763.
- (2) John S., of whom further.
- (3) Nicholas, married Nelly Scheneck.
- (4) Ryniers, married November 1799, Martie Newkirk.
- (5) Jannetje, baptized April 10, 1771.
- (6) Neeltie, born June 25, 1775.

JOHN S. GARDINIER, son of Samuel and Maria (Van Everen) Gardinier, was born in Glen, November 9, 1765, where he died May 17, 1817. He was buried on his farm, which is located near the present village of Fultonville. He was Captain of Montgomery County, New York Militia, in the War of 1812 and served in Lieutenant Colonel Commandant John G. Visscher's Regiment.

He married, January 14, 1791, Jane, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Winne) Van Epps. She was born in Glen October 2, 1770, where she died September 19, 1841. Her father, Charles Van Epps,

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was the one for whom Charlestown, New York, was named. Catherine (Winne) Van Epps, was the daughter of Peter and Anna (Van Vechten) Winne.

John S. and Jane (Van Epps) Gardinier were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Samuel, born in 1792.
- (2) Catherine, born in 1794 and died December 3, 1813.
- (3) Rachel, born in 1797, died March 20, 1822.
- (4) Charles, of whom further.
- (5) Maria, born in 1800.
- (6) Jane, born May 5, 1802, died February 3, 1882.
- (7) Eve, born March 15, 1804, died March 2, 1805.
- (8) Isaiah, born December 9, 1810, died December 20, 1810.

CHARLES GARDINIER, son of John S. and Jane (Van Epps) Gardinier, was born in Fultonville, New York, February 22, 1799, where he died April 4, 1865. He was a well known business man of Fultonville, where he conducted a grocery store for many years.

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He married (first), September 10, 1822, Lucy, daughter of Jeremiah and Experience (Mills) Smith, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, August 20, 1804, and died in Fultonville, November 16, 1823. Jeremiah Smith was born in Lebanon in 1777, and died in Bellevue, Ohio, October 7, 1826. He was a civil engineer, engaged in construction work on the Erie Canal, and during that time lived with his family in Fultonville. He later removed to Bellevue. Experience Mills was born in Lebanon in 1775 and died September 6, 1840.

Charles and Lucy (Smith) Gardinier were the parents of Lucy T. Gardinier, of whom further.

He married (second) February 10, 1828, Jane Starin, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Groat) Starin. She was born July 2, 1805 and died October 15, 1888.

Charles and Jane (Starin) Gardinier were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Gertrude, died in infancy.
- (2) John H., born February 5, 1829, died

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December 18, 1881; married (first), March 24, 1853, Eliza Hagar of Broadalbin; (second) Katherine Yates.

LUCY T. GARDINIER, daughter of Charles and Lucy (Smith) Gardinier, was born in Fultonville, October 26, 1823, and died in Fonda, April 25, 1867. She was buried in Maple Avenue Cemetery, the burial place of the Gardinier family since early colonial days. She married, October 26, 1848, in Fultonville, George Charles Simpson. (*See Simpson Line*).



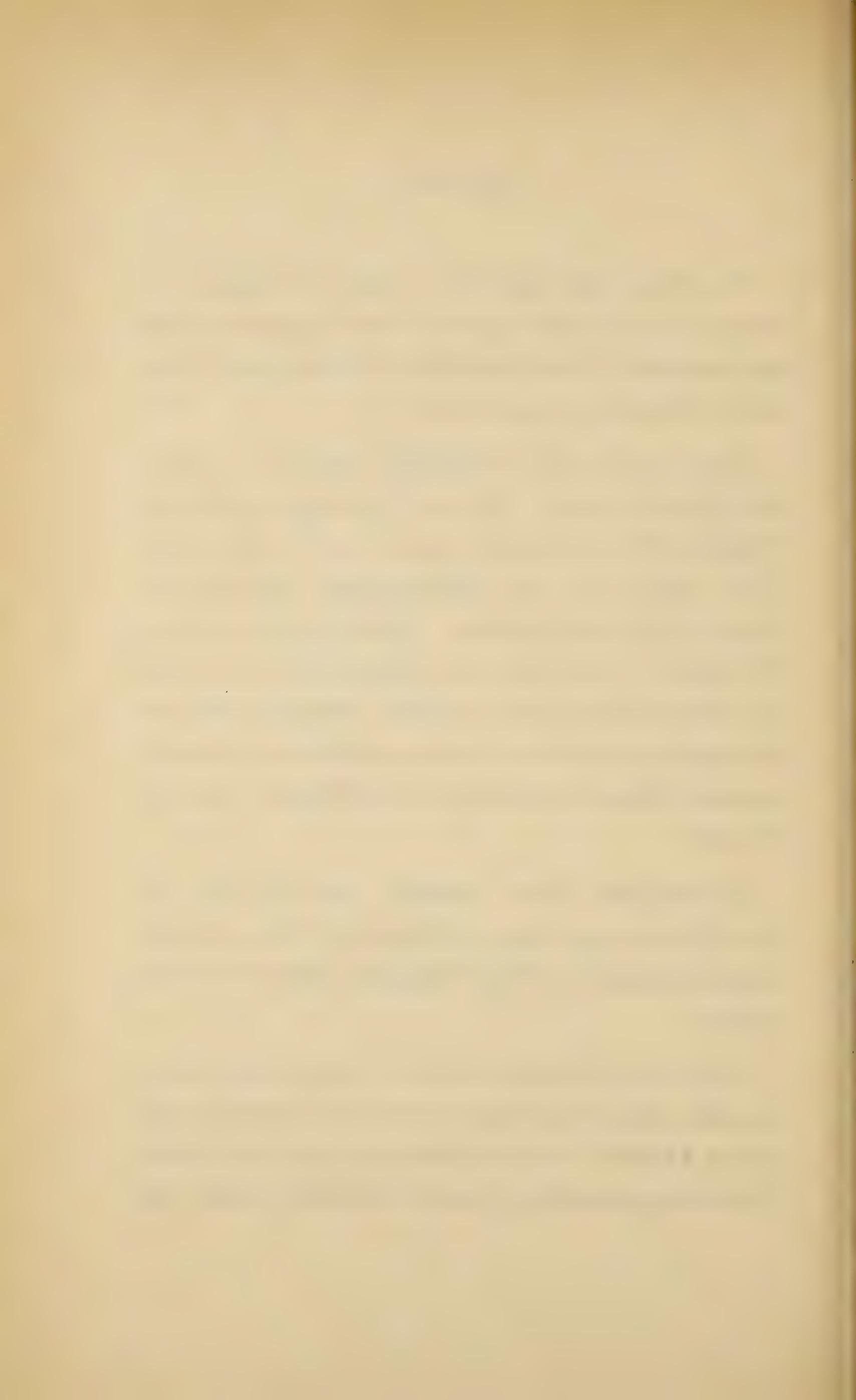
SPRING

FOR three centuries the surname of Spring has occupied a prominent place in New England records, and members of this family have distinguished themselves through each generation.

JOHN SPRING, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1589. He was a passenger on the ship "Elizabeth," of Ipswich, and arrived in New England, April 30, 1634, accompanied by his wife, Elinor, and four children. John Spring settled at Watertown, where he was a proprietor in 1636, and took the oath of fidelity in 1652. His first wife was the mother of all his children, and after her death he married Grace Hatch, widow of Thomas Hatch of Scituate.

LIEUTENANT JOHN SPRING, son of John and Elinor Spring, was born in England in 1630 and came with his parents to New England, when four years of age.

In his early life he settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where his house stood on the northwest side of the Dedham Road, opposite the old burial place. The first grist mill in Newton on Smelt brook near



SPRING

the center of the town was built by Lieutenant John Spring. From 1686 to 1694, he served as selectman, and also held the offices of deputy, sealer of weights and measures; pound keeper, tithingman, and lieutenant. It is understood that he donated the land for the second meeting house in 1696 and this property was reconveyed to his son, John, at a later date. Lieutenant John Spring died May 18, 1717. He married Hannah Barsham in 1656, who died August 18, 1710, a daughter of William and Anable Barsham of Watertown.

ENSIGN JOHN SPRING, son of Lieutenant John and Hannah (Barsham) Spring was born in 1678 and died May 5, 1754. He married Joanna Richards of Dedham, March 8, 1703.

EPHRAIM SPRING, son of Ensign John and Joanna (Richards) Spring, was born May 30, 1708, and graduated from Harvard College at the age of twenty. He married Mary Bowen.

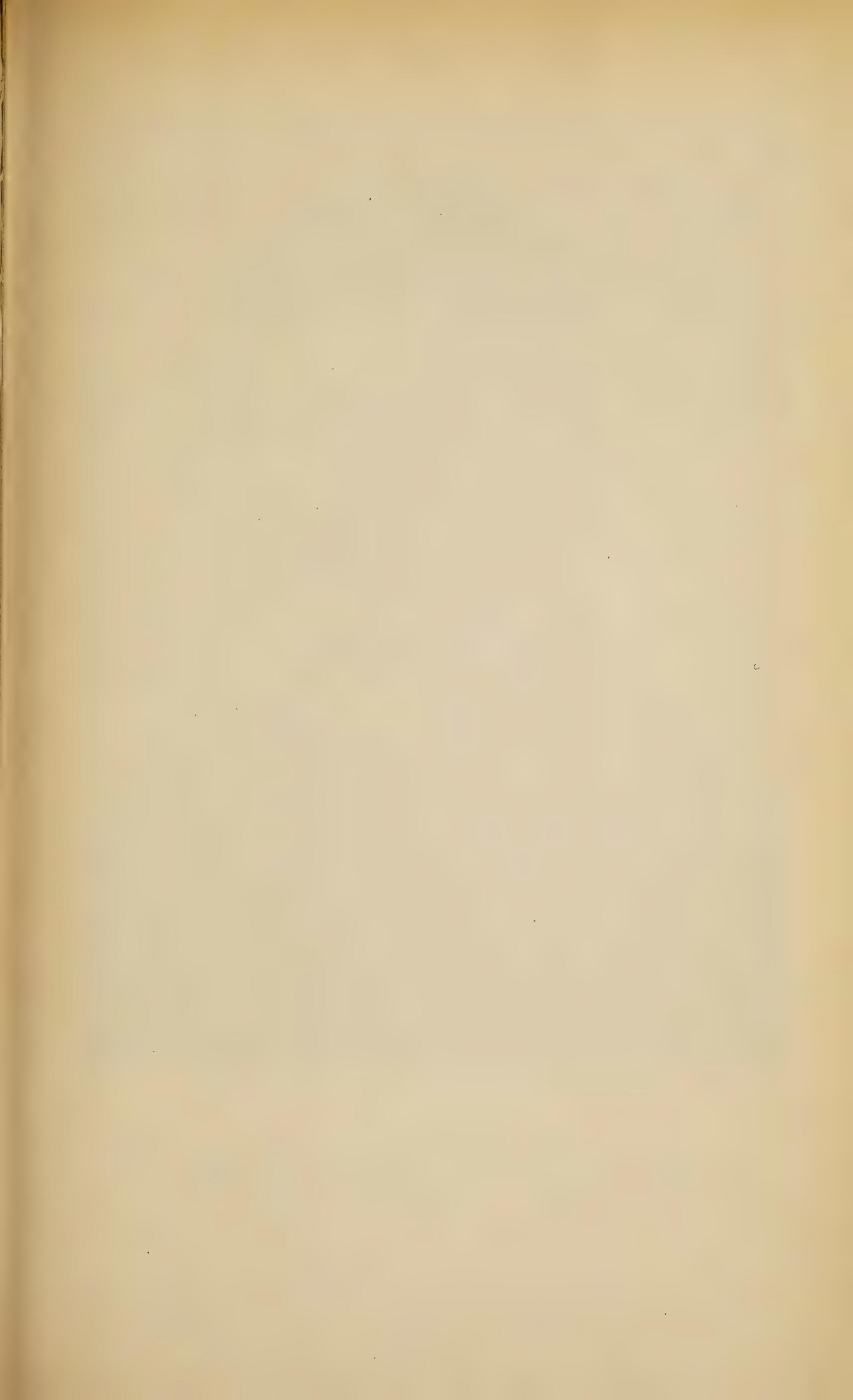
THOMAS SPRING, son of Ephraim and Mary (Bowen) Spring, was born about 1740. He was an early settler in Simsbury, Connecticut, where he mar-

SPRING

ried Mary Gossard, April 30, 1761. His name is listed in the first federal census, 1790, as a resident of Granby, Connecticut.

THOMAS SPRING, son of Thomas and Mary (Gossard) Spring, was born January 6, 1765, and died December 19, 1849, in Granby. He married July 9, 1795, Jerusha Pomeroy, who was born February 5, 1776, and died December 19, 1849. She was a daughter of Medad and Mary (Willcocks) Pomeroy, and a descendant of Eltweed Pomeroy, who was settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. After his marriage, Thomas Spring took his young wife to Granby where he built a home and where they lived fifty-three years.

THOMAS SPRING, son of Thomas and Jerusha (Pomeroy) Spring, was born May 13, 1798, and died June 5, 1868, in Bristol, Connecticut. He married February 2, 1824, Candace, daughter of Ebenezer and Chloe (Bacon) Holcombe, and a descendant of Thomas Holcombe, who was settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. She was born June 20, 1804, and died January 25, 1869, in Bristol.





Henry C Spring M.D.

SPRING

CHARLES THOMAS SPRING, son of Thomas and Candace (Holcombe) Spring, was born September 13, 1831, and died June 15, 1907. He married September 18, 1865, Anna Smith, a native of England, born in 1845. Charles Thomas Spring was a prominent business man and clock manufacturer of Bristol, where for many years he was associated with his brother, Solomon C. Spring.

HENRY CHARLES SPRING, son of Charles Thomas and Anna (Smith) Spring was born November 13, 1873, in Bristol, Connecticut, where he died October 18, 1932. He was educated in the grammar and high school of Bristol, and completed a course in business training at the Huntsinger Business College in Hartford, Connecticut. He then decided to study medicine and entered the office of his cousin, Dr. C. W. Frost of Waterbury, Connecticut, where he prepared for George Washington University, in Washington, D. C., and studied there the next two years. He then entered the University of the City of New York and graduated with the class of 1897. His high scholastic standing won for

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him a position on the surgical staff of the Bellevue Hospital in New York City, where he remained for one year and then served as an interne at Fordham University, the New York Lying-In-Hospital and the Waterbury Hospital.

In 1898, Dr. Spring was induced by his close friend, the late Dr. Oliver C. Smith of Hartford, Connecticut, to locate in Bloomfield, Connecticut, and engage in general practice. Here he remained for the next ten years and made himself greatly beloved and respected by the townspeople, and in 1907, when the illness of his father made it necessary that he return to Bristol, there were many expressions of regret. "He was a fine surgeon, quick in his judgment, and a wonderful physician in every way. He loved his work — not for the sake of the almighty dollar, but for the sake of suffering humanity — and is kindness itself where it is needed. To know Dr. Spring is to appreciate his worth, and to love him." From 1907, until a short time before his death, when he resigned from active practice, Dr. Spring was one of the leading surgeons and physicians in his native

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town of Bristol, and here as elsewhere endeared himself to his fellow citizens. In his later life he was ill with typhoid fever and never fully recovered his strength.

The following is quoted from the funeral address delivered by Rev. Cooke of Bristol:

"Born a child of New England, Dr. Spring exemplified many of the noblest New England qualities. His tastes were simple and sound. His judgment was discriminating. He heard the call of the moral imperative and knew the meaning of the word 'ought'. * * * Nothing human was alien from him. He loved people. Because of him our city is a friendlier place in which to live. He included little children in his affection, and the children responded to his good will. * * * Strong in affliction, he was convinced that life was worth while, and lived it abundantly. As a physician, he was an honor to his profession. He was faithful in things great and small and people turned to him with confidence. * * * Those who knew him say with affection and assurance born of knowledge. 'He always did

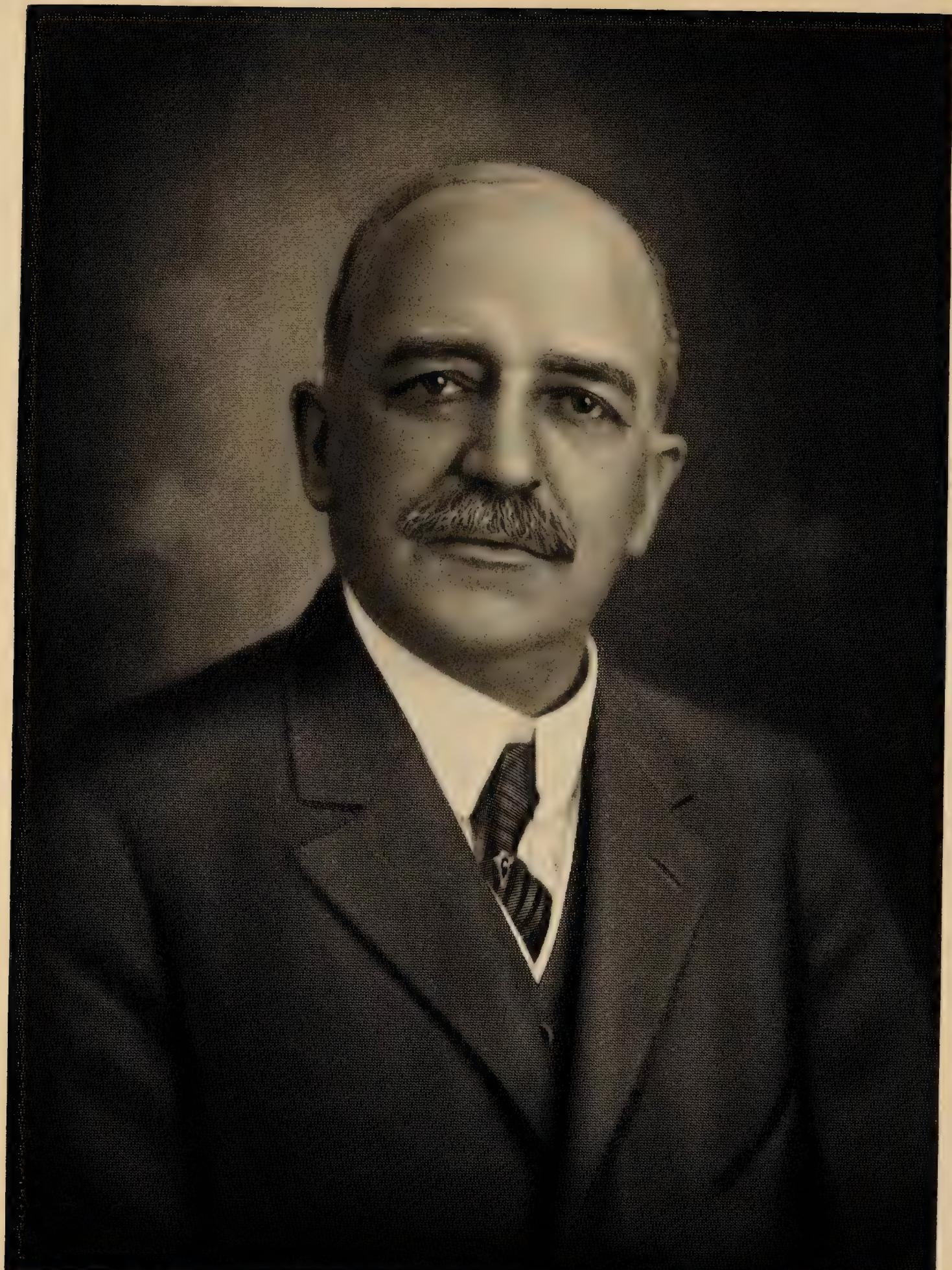
SPRING

the best he could, and that best was very beautiful and very great'."

"To be sincere. To look life in the eyes with calm undrooping gaze. Always to mean the high and truthful thing. Never to screen behind the unmeant word the sharp surprise of cunning; never to tell the little lies of look or thought. Always to choose between the true and the small, the true and the large; serene and high above life's cheap dishonesties. Such was the sincerity of Dr. Spring."

Dr. Spring married July 19, 1911, Mae Redfield Comstock, Bristol's first visiting nurse, who has been of untold assistance to him in his profession. She was born February 24, 1879, daughter of Chauncey Marsena and Rowena Cornelia (Tripp) Comstock of Deep River, Connecticut, and a descendant of William Comstock, an early settler of New London, Connecticut.





Steel Engraving by F. & G. C. Clark

R. B. Stroger

STOFER

THE story of the career of Richard Calvin Stofer, late President of The Norwich Pharmacal Company of Norwich, New York, is that of a man endowed with qualities far above the average. It can always be said that there is a twofold reason for properly recording the achievements of outstanding men, whose years of accomplishment have contributed to the moulding of events during their own time; one being that we owe to their memory a debt of gratitude and the other that their records should be preserved as an example for the benefit of others.

RICHARD CALVIN STOFER was born September 11, 1862, in Wilmington, Delaware, and died September 10, 1920, in Norwich, New York. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia and at the age of twenty entered the employ of Keasbey & Mattison, chemical manufacturers of Ambler, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stofer remained with this firm until 1892, when he became Superintendent and Chief Chemist of The Norwich Pharmacal Company. Later he became Vice-President of the company and in 1906 President, which position he held until the

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time of his death. His entire term of service covered a period of twenty-eight years,—years of steady, dependable and honorable progress.

It was due to his untiring efforts that The Norwich Pharmacal Company, under his able administration, grew from a tiny, comparatively unknown concern, located in an old wooden piano factory building, into one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The company today occupies an enviable position in the industry and its products are manufactured in a modern group of brick and concrete structures containing many acres of floor space.

Mr. Stofer was ever interested in the welfare of his employees to whom he referred as his "Co-Workers", and he originated the Relief Association, the Bonus System, Free Life Insurance, the Community Store and Recreation Rooms for their benefit and comfort. His nature was thoroughly unselfish and he sought to do good in the world rather than to accumulate wealth. He contributed generously to charity and to any movement calculated to promote

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the welfare of the community, and his fellow man found in him a staunch supporter and advocate. When the City of Norwich was struggling to establish its first hospital, Mr. Stofer gave practically his entire time to the successful launching of the project, and when, a few years later, it became apparent that a larger and more modern institution was needed, he again came forward and gave of his time and means. The Norwich Memorial Hospital of today is a lasting monument and silent testimonial to his sound judgment, broad vision and sympathetic interest in the afflicted. "It is a touching coincidence that so soon after its completion he should receive during the last few weeks of his life, the tender ministrations of its nurses and modern facilities for treatment that he did so much to make possible."

Mr. Stofer was a member of the Congregational Church and for many years superintendent of the Sunday School. The trustees of the church often had occasion to call upon him for counsel and aid

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and could always rely upon his willingness to co-operate.

Fraternally Mr. Stofer was a Mason. He was a member of the Norwich Lodge No. 302, the Harmony Chapter No. 151 and the Norwich Commandery No. 46.

Mr. Stofer occupied a position of national prominence in the pharmaceutical industry and held office and membership in all its leading organizations. He served two years as president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association of which The Norwich Pharmacal Company is one of the charter members and with which all leading pharmaceutical houses are affiliated. The presidency of this association is regarded as the highest honor which one can attain in this field. Mr. Stofer was also president of the Associated Industries of New York State. He held these responsible positions simultaneously and at the time of his death. The importance of the latter office may be comprehended when it is realized that the Associated Industries of New York State is an organization composed of more than two thousand

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Empire State industries, representing a capitalization of one and one-half billion dollars and carrying more than ninety thousand employees on their combined pay roll. Mr. Stofer was one of the founders of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, of which he served as director and vice president. He was also a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, director of the State Industrial Safety Council, member of the Advisory Council of the State Industrial Commission, member of the Council of National Defense and national counsellor to the United States Chamber of Commerce. Locally he served as a director of the Norwich Building and Loan Association and for many years as president of the Norwich Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Stofer's natural qualifications fitted him as a leader in the industrial world. His close study of conditions, his sympathetic comprehension of the other man's viewpoint, his unfailing geniality and his democratic, unassuming ways earned for him the

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respect and good will of leaders in industry everywhere.

By his own efforts he reached the pinnacle of his life's ambition, occupying a commanding position in the Pharmaceutical world, but the knowledge that he enjoyed the respect, confidence and esteem of his neighbors and associates was of far greater importance to him. The following is quoted from the "Norwich Percolate", published by The Norwich Pharmacal Company in the interest of its representatives in the field:

"And so closes the page on a progressive thinker, a shrewd builder, an able administrator. As many of the older members of the sales organization know, Mr. Stofer was gifted with a charming personality and a delightful sense of humor and his infectious smile and hearty laugh drove away many a care. Withal he was a keen student of human nature and 'man study' was his most fascinating pastime. Many a representative has left his presence, reinvigorated, re-enthused, ready to meet life's battles again—and with a smile; many an executive has taken

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what he felt was a serious problem to President Stofer only to leave in a few moments with a new outlook and a renewed confidence in himself.

"In this busy world of hustle, where the principal thought is to 'get there' by fair means or otherwise, it is not given to many men to be as thoroughly respected by those who disagree with them as they are admired by their friends. Such, however, was the unique distinction enjoyed by Mr. Stofer; a distinction conceded to be the result of his keen business acumen, his fair and square dealing, and his democratic ways. To those of his 'boys' as he sometimes called those who came close to him in the every day grind of the laboratories, the real helpfulness of his suggestions, his unfailing enthusiasm and geniality and the frank democracy of a man who has made himself, proved a constant source of wonder and encouragement to us all. A life brimful of usefulness, of cheer and of service to others has passed on, but has left behind it a fragrance and a fruitage that will always be an inspiration to those who were privileged to come under its influence."

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Richard Calvin Stofer married April 7, 1886, Lydia Emma Bender, daughter of Michael and Lydia (Swope) Bender of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She was born in Upper Leacock, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1855, and died in Norwich, October 10, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Stofer were the parents of the following children:

- (1) M. Webster, of whom further.
- (2) Helen Emma, born January 7, 1891.
- (3) Harold, died in infancy.

DR. M. WEBSTER STOFER, son of Richard Calvin and Lydia Emma (Bender) Stofer, was born in Ambler, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1887. He received his preliminary education in the public and high school of Norwich and as a young man was employed in the various departments of The Norwich Pharmacal Company.

In 1906, he entered the Medical-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia and graduated in 1910 with the degree of M. D. He then served internships in various hospitals in Philadelphia until 1912, when

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he established himself in practice in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1917.

In June, 1917, Dr. Stofer entered the service of the United States Army, Medical Corps, and served nineteen months overseas with the rank of First Lieutenant.

On April 1, 1919, Dr. Stofer became associated with The Norwich Pharmacal Company as Medical Director. He was elected a member of the board of directors in 1920 and became Vice President in 1925, which position he now holds.

Dr. Stofer takes a keen and active interest in the various movements with which his father was identified and is especially interested in the American Legion.

Dr. Stofer married February 10, 1912, Emma S. Wood, who was born in Louviers, Delaware, November 20, 1887, a daughter of William G. and Jane (Benson) Wood. Dr. and Mrs. Stofer are the parents of a daughter, Helen Jane, born March 12, 1914.



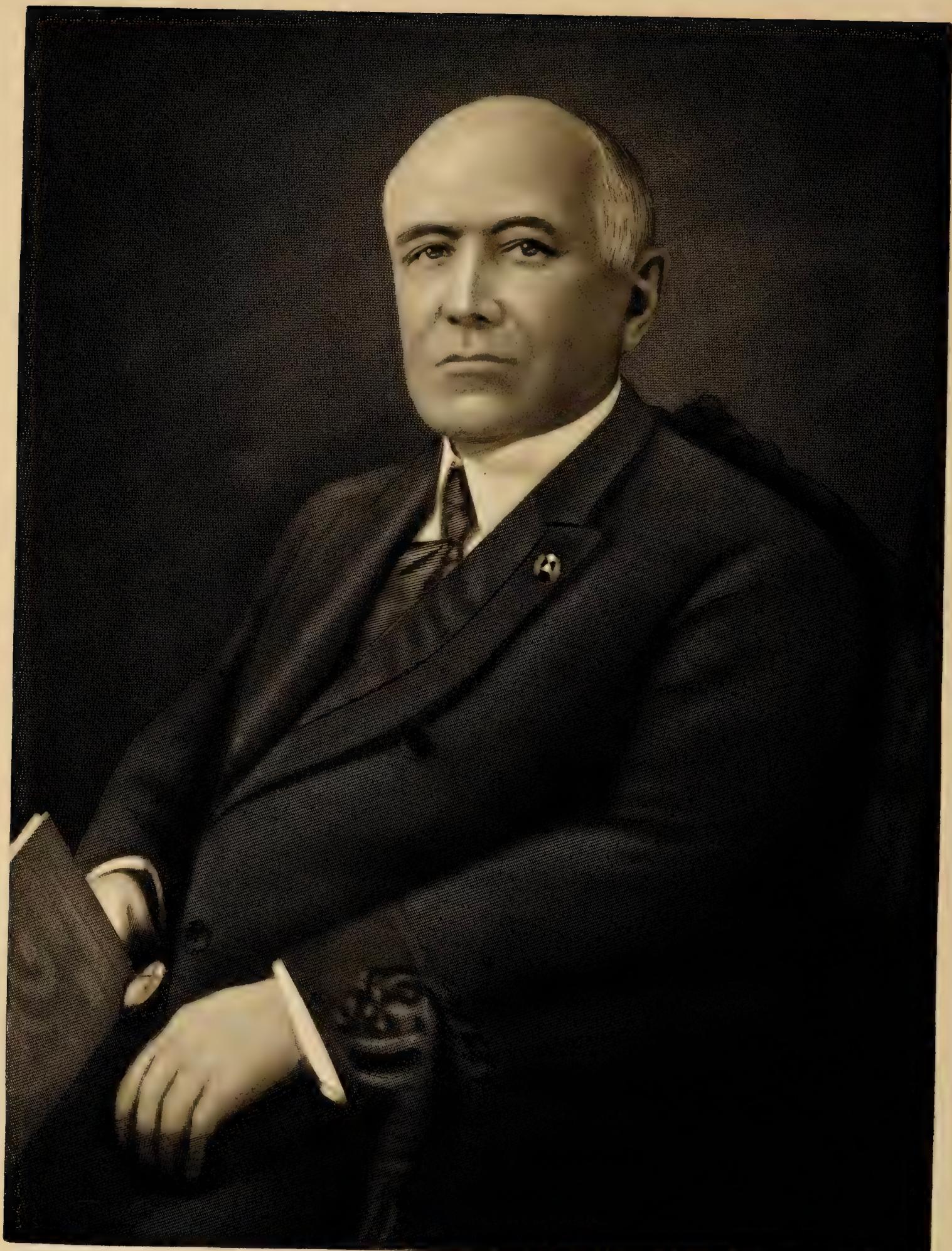
Tuthill

Arms: Azure, on a bend argent, doubly cotised or, a lion passant sable.

Crest: On a mount vert a turtle dove or, in the beak a sprig of the first, fructed of the second.

Motto: Vincere Aut Mori.

(From drawing of arms in possession of the family.)



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Robert V. Tuthill.

TUTHILL

THE surname Tuthill is of English origin and of the class derived from a locality. Tot-hill or tut-hill signified an artificial mound or tumulus, many of which are found in widely scattered sections of England. The largest is in Thetford, Norfolk County, and according to historians was raised by the Danes to cover their slain after the battle with King Edward in the year 871.

The earliest mention of the Tuthill family in England is found in the Devonshire archives, where the name of William Totyl is recorded. He was High Sheriff of Devon and Lord Mayor of the City of Exeter, a son of Richard and Jean (Grafton) Totyl, and a lineal descendant of William the Conqueror and Maude or Matilda, granddaughter of Robert, King of France, 1031.

DR. ROBERT KELLY TUTHILL, a descendant of this family, was born in Newburgh, New York, January 18, 1835, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 11, 1909. He was the son of Dr. Samuel and Sally Maria (Kelly) Tuthill. Dr. Samuel Tuthill, was the son of Samuel and Eunice (Youngs) Tuthill.

TUTHILL

He was born April 2, 1811, in Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, and died in Poughkeepsie in 1890. He studied medicine under Dr. Thomas Lapham of Poughkeepsie, a well known representative of the "Thompsonian" school of medicine and in 1840, began his professional career in Kingston, New York, where he practiced successfully for eight years. He then returned to Poughkeepsie, where he soon became the recognized leader of the Eclectic School of Medicine and took an active part in the political and civic life of the city until the time of his death. Dr. Samuel Tuthill married in 1833, Sally Maria Kelly, a native of England.

Their son, Robert Kelly Tuthill, became one of the foremost physicians of his day in Poughkeepsie.

His early boyhood was spent in Newburgh and when he was thirteen years old his family removed to Poughkeepsie where he completed his preparatory education, after which he entered the New York Medical College and graduated with the class of 1859. He then returned to Poughkeepsie and joined his father in practice, continuing until April, 1861,

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when the Civil War broke out and President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. Dr. Tuthill immediately offered his services to the Government and went to the front with the Twenty-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, as assistant surgeon. In 1862 he was placed in charge of the military hospital at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and in the same year was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eightieth Regiment. A year later he was promoted to the rank of surgeon and assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Regular New York Infantry. In June, 1863, he became surgeon of the First Brigade (six regiments), First Division, Twelfth Army Corps and made such a noteworthy record that in 1864 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, which comprised fourteen regiments. Dr. Tuthill saw service with the Army of the Potomac in all its principal battles and also served with the Army of the Cumberland. His strict observance of sanitary rules, in a day when sanitation was not considered as important as it now is, won for him special commendation from the War Department. Dr. Tuthill served throughout the war and

TUTHILL

returned to Poughkeepsie in 1865, as a surgeon of great ability, knowledge, and experience, although only thirty years of age. From then on until his death in 1909, Dr. Tuthill practiced medicine and surgery in Poughkeepsie and achieved notable success in his profession.

“To have known him as a family physician is to have felt the influence of good cheer and constant hope in the sick room. His presence brought confidence and relief like a benediction to the sufferer. He was for almost a generation among the busiest of men to be found in the community. He numbered his patients among the rich and the poor, and he gave in fullest measure all his splendid gifts in every case with which he had anything to do. His skill was acknowledged wherever he was known and his pleasing personality endeared him to his patients and their friends.”

Dr. Tuthill was a member of the surgical staff of St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie, from 1870 until its closing in 1887, and from 1887 until 1909 a member of the staff of Vassar Brothers Hospital.

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He was president of the Dutchess County Medical Society for two years and a member of the New York State Medical Society.

Fraternally Dr. Tuthill was affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic Order. He was a Companion of the New York Chapter Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a charter member of Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and was one of the founders of the Amrita Club. He was a devoted member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Tuthill married, April 6, 1864, Cornelia de Irius von der Eckert, daughter of Eugene Erskine and Catherine C. (de Irius) von der Eckert, of Poughkeepsie, of Holland and French ancestry, respectively. Dr. and Mrs. Tuthill were the parents of four children: Edith Craig, died at the age of five years; Grace Eckert, died at the age of three years; Josephine Corlies, who resides in Poughkeepsie; and Albert Sidney, who died in infancy.

VIOT

Arms: Or, on a fesse azure, a caduceus between two cinquefoils, all proper.

(Rietstap: "Armorial General")

THE Viot family, of which Joseph Nicholas Viot was a most worthy descendant, is of ancient French origin, and mention of the name is found from an early date in the province of Lorraine. The name is familiar to all students of the Napoleonic era, in the person of Lieutenant Alexander Viot, a hero of the First Empire, who fought in the Battle of Waterloo and is immortalized in an unforgettable chapter of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

The great-grandfather of Mr. Viot, Nicholas Viot (1766-1838), took an active part in the French Revolutionary War, and stories of his experiences were cherished and handed down to his children and grandchildren. The most thrilling of these was his narrow escape from death in battle when his thick braided queue intercepted the stroke of a sabre with which a cavalryman had attempted to sever his head.

VIOT

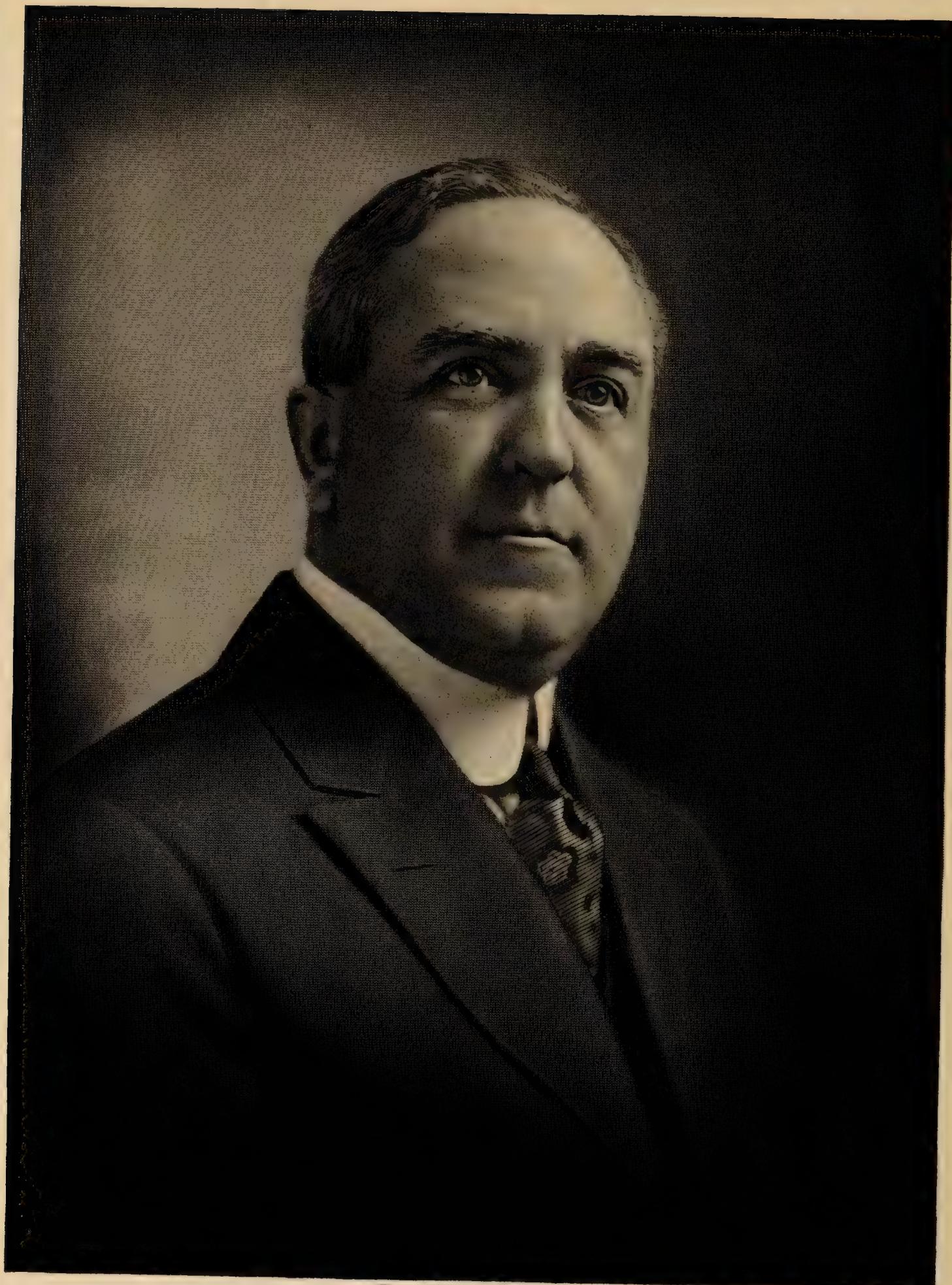
NICHOLAS VIOT, born March 11, 1814, at Marimont, not far from Nancy, was one of the several children of the above Nicholas Viot (1766-1838) by his wife Marguerite Gandois (born 1776). He came to America in 1840, and at New Orleans, where he first settled, he married Catherine Hyacinthe Parmentier, like himself a native of Lorraine. They removed soon after to Dayton, Ohio, where two sons were born to them. The young wife and mother did not long survive, and Mr. Viot married a second time. The family later resided in Cincinnati and eventually returned to Dayton.

The Parmentier family, of which the first wife of Nicholas Viot was a member, was an honorable one in the annals of France. Perhaps its most distinguished representative was Antoine Augustine Parmentier (1737-1813), the celebrated agriculturist who introduced the potato into France. The touching inscription on his monument is still recited by the French school children: "He caused the fear of famine to cease in the land." The monument itself survived the destruction of his native town,

VIOT

Montdidier in the Somme, until the last German drive in 1918, when it was overthrown and the bronze melted for use in German shells. A new monument has since been erected on the same site.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS VIOT, SR., eldest son of Nicholas Viot by his first wife, was born in Dayton, December 17, 1842, and died in Toledo, Ohio, November 15, 1892. He married at Toledo, April 10, 1872, Frances Jane (White) Patterson, widow of the Reverend David Bennett Patterson, and daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Webb) White. She was born at Castleton, Staten Island, January 6, 1844, and died at Clifton Springs, New York, July 7, 1928. Her father, Samuel White, was born at Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, England, March 26, 1802, and died in Richmond County, Staten Island, May 5, 1868. He married in the parish of Simson, Buckinghamshire, England, April 19, 1824, Elizabeth Webb, daughter of John and Sarah Webb, born at Roade, Northamptonshire, England, September 11, 1805, and died at Toledo, September 10, 1869.



Engraved by F. & G. & Son.

John Nicholas Trot

VIOT

Samuel White came to America in 1828 and settled in New York City, where he acquired large holdings of real estate. Through these, he became materially prosperous, but his interests inclined more to the spiritual side. He studied for the ministry, and about 1837 was ordained pastor of the Graniteville Baptist Church near Castleton, Staten Island. This church was built with his own resources, and there he labored in the interests of his congregation until a short time before his death.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS VIOT, JR., son of Joseph Nicholas and Frances Jane (White) Patterson Viot, was born April 5, 1874, in Toledo, and died at Highland Park, South Manchester, Connecticut, December 17, 1927. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Toledo, and in 1898, he settled in the town of Manchester, where he became one of the leading citizens. He was intimately connected with all the civic and industrial interests of that town until the end. Mr. Viot was engaged in the paper manufacturing business, being treasurer and manager of the A. Willard Case Com-

VIOT

pany and of the Case & Marshall Paper Company. His business and financial interests were broadened by his services as a director of the Manchester Savings Bank.

Mr. Viot participated in many phases of the community life of Manchester, and especially in those which in his judgment tended to advance the general welfare of his fellow-citizens. He was a keen political observer and an influential member of the Republican Party, although he steadfastly refused all offers of political office and preferment, choosing to remain independent of partisan obligations.

He possessed a strong social instinct and his courtesy, geniality and sincerity endeared him to a wide circle of friends. Merry and companionable by disposition, the soul of devotion to his family, his spirit of kindly and helpful interest was manifested toward all with whom he came into even casual contact. He was a member of many clubs and organizations of social and fraternal character, among which may be mentioned: The Hartford Club, Hartford City Club, The Hartford Golf Club,





VIOT

The Manchester Country Club and The Lake Placid Club of Lake Placid, New York.

He married, June 7, 1900, at Highland Park, South Manchester, Laura Mabel Case, daughter of Albert Willard and Marietta (Stanley) Case, of Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Viot were the parents of a son, Willard Case Viot, who was born June 17, 1901, and died October 18, 1918.

In memory of her husband, Mrs. Viot had placed in the chapel of the Lake Placid Club of Essex County, New York, a favrile glass window, designed and executed by the Tiffany Studios of New York City. The dedication exercises were held Sunday, August 26, 1929. The window is of Gothic design and depicts an arch of white birch and pine trees, through which one looks across a woodland lake of which the quiet waters reflect the gleam of the birch trunks and the brilliant tones of a sunset sky above.

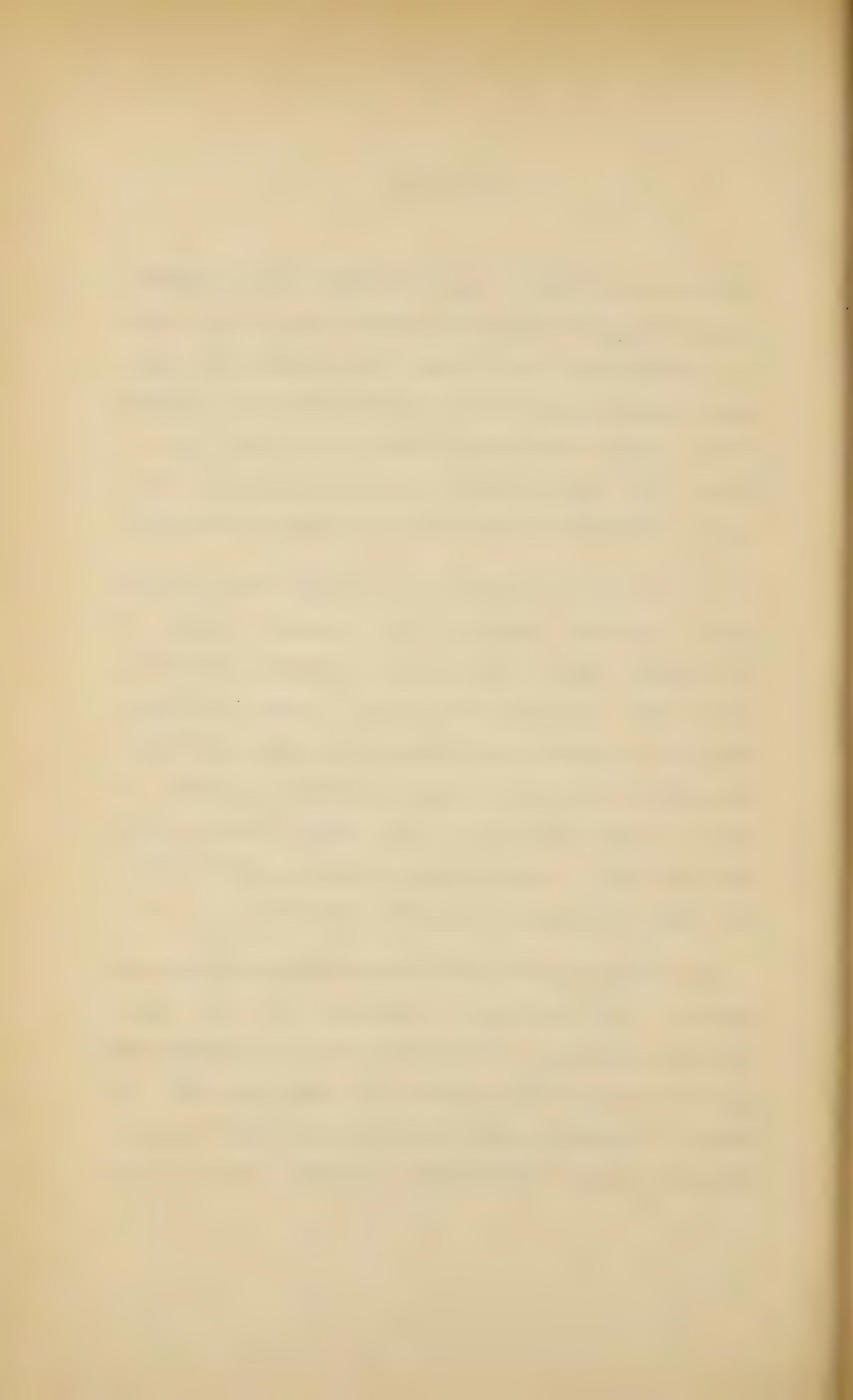


WATSON

PREVIOUS to the thirteenth century and just before the general use of surnames, it was customary to refer to a certain man's son as John's son, and in this same manner the surname of Watson was derived. The head of the family was named Wat and his son became Wat's son, which after the general adoption of a family name was shortened to the form of Watson.

JOHN WATSON, the founder of this branch of the family in New England, was an early settler of Providence, Rhode Island. By occupation, he was a tailor and his first wife was Dorcas Gardiner, daughter of George and Hedodias (Long) Gardiner. He married second Rebecca Gardiner, a sister of Dorcas. John Watson and his wife, Dorcas, were witnesses to a deed from George and Tabitha Gardiner to Nicholas Gardiner November 7, 1673.

John Watson held several town offices and his name appears with sufficient frequency in the early records to indicate that he was a man of wealth and good standing in the colony. In 1687, he held the office of constable and the following year, he was a member of the Grand Jury. In 1690, he served as



WATSON

Conservator of the Peace and in the same year was appointed a Deputy to the General Court. He died in 1728.

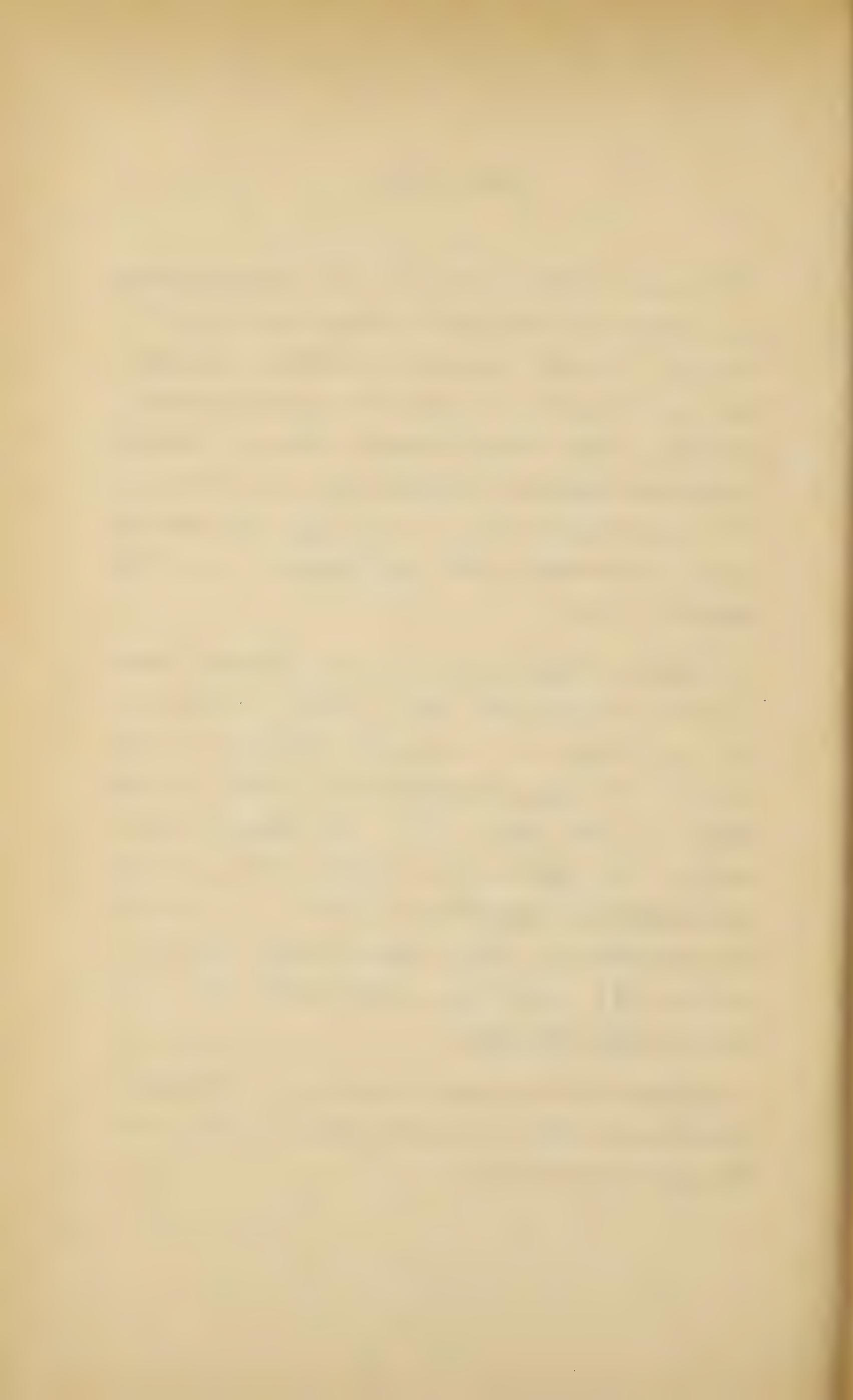
JOHN WATSON, son of John and Dorcas (Gardiner) Watson, was born July 22, 1676, and died November 8, 1772. He was the first child born in Narragansett after the Indian War. At an early age he was employed in many offices in Kingstown, Rhode Island, where he became a freeman in 1712. In 1708, he bought of William Gardiner, seventy-five acres of land near Pelloquamscott Rock. This, along with other land accumulated over a period of years, was in the possession of lineal descendants until a few years ago, when Mr. J. V. B. Watson sold it to Mrs. Carver. This was the first deed given since 1708, the land having been willed from father to the eldest son, whose names for generations had been John. In the seventh generation the eldest son, John, having died, the second son, Joseph, succeeded to the estate, and it was his son who gave the deed. Five generations of Watsons and eldest sons are buried on this land. John Watson was deputy of Kingstown in

WATSON

1718-21-22-23-24-25-26 and was a member of the general assembly. He married (first) April 8, 1703, Hannah Champlin, daughter of Jeffrey Champlin. She died October 31, 1720. He married (second) April 22, 1722, Abigail Eldred, widow of Samuel Eldred, and daughter of Stephen and Mary (Thomas) Northrop. She died August 22, 1737. He married (third) September, 1738, Sarah Mowry, who died March 12, 1764.

Children of the first marriage: (1) Hannah, born March 1, 1705, married (first) William Clarke, who died in 1746, and she married (second) David Greene. (2) Ann, born March 27, 1708, married Benjamin Allen, died in 1771. (3) John, of whom further. (4) Jeffrey, born April 3, 1712, married Bathsheba Smith, died May 10, 1787. (5) Dorcas, born October 25, 1716, married Ezekiel Gardiner, died in 1785. (6) Amy, born October 18, 1719, married John Champlin.

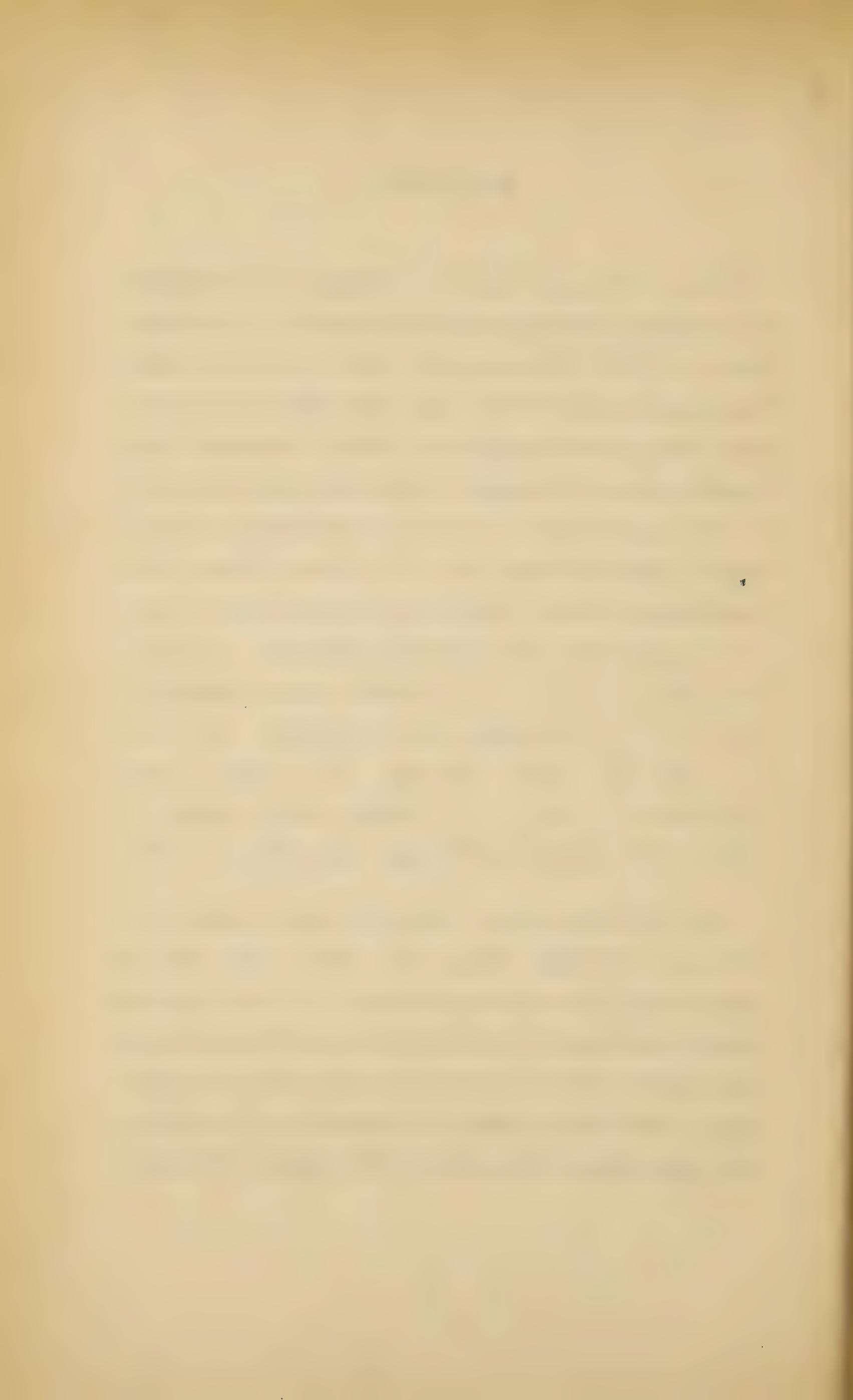
Children of the second marriage: (1) Freelove, born May 9, 1722. (2) Mary, born in 1725. (3) Margaret, born in 1727.



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JOHN WATSON, son of John and Hannah (Champlin) Watson, was born March 13, 1710, and died in 1791. He married June 2, 1736, Isabel Sherman, daughter of Job, granddaughter of Samson, and great-granddaughter of Philip Sherman, the English settler, who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633, and settled in 1638 in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. She died May 22, 1753. John Watson was a resident of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. They were the parents of the following children: (1) John, born May 23, 1737. (2) Hannah, born September 28, 1738. (3) Bridget, born December 24, 1741. (4) Job, of whom further. (5) Mary, born September 3, 1746. (6) Elisha, born August 5, 1748. (7) Isabel and Walter, born May 7, 1753.

JOB WATSON, son of John and Isabel (Sherman) Watson, was born August 7, 1744, and died in Jamestown, Rhode Island, October 12, 1812. He was a large landholder in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and held the office of Senator in the Colonial Government. After his marriage, he removed to Conanicut, later removing to Jamestown. He married February

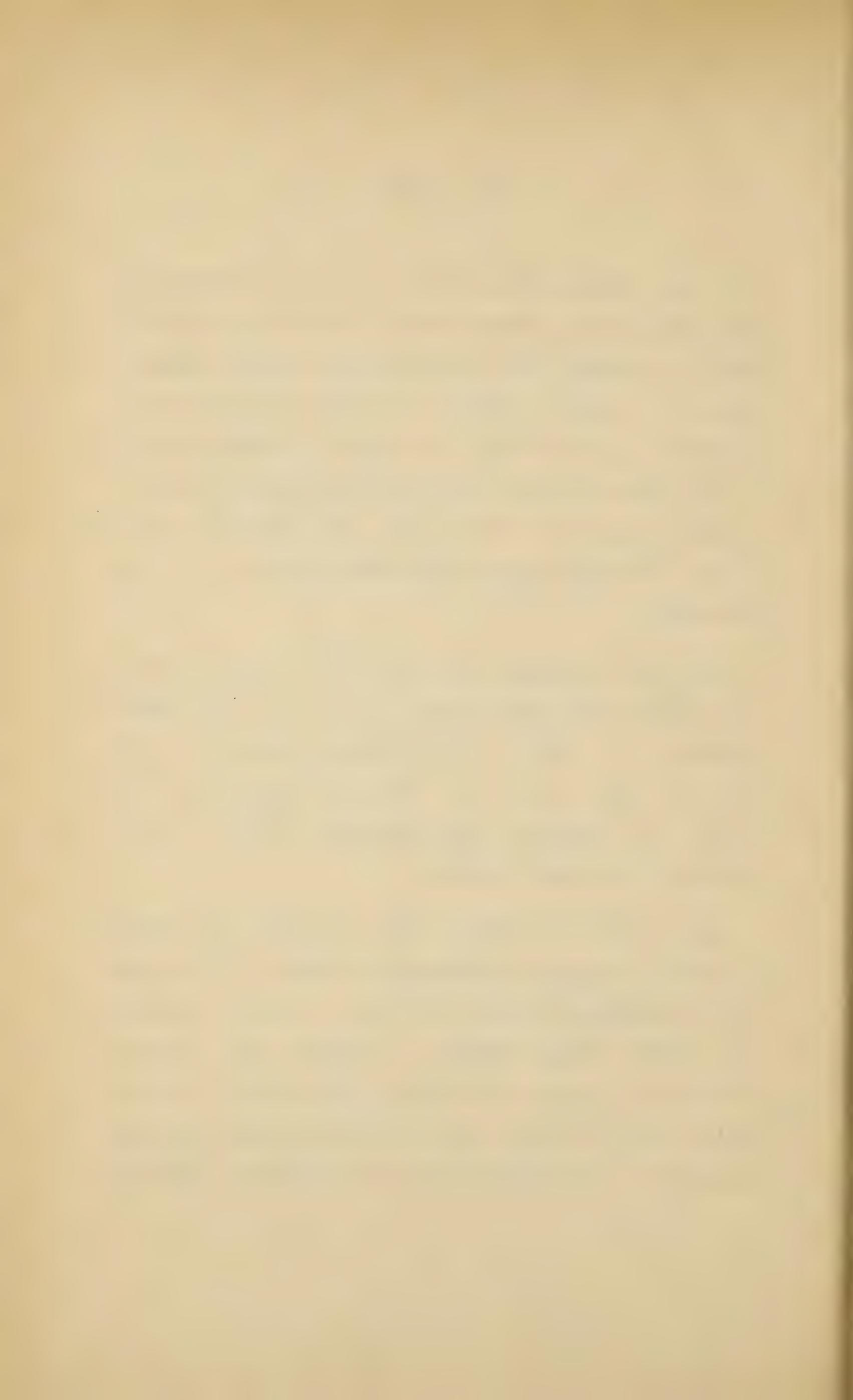


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12, 1766, Sarah, daughter of Robert Hazard, of South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and a descendant of Thomas Hazard, who is of record in Boston, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, and three years later was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and it is through these two men that Sarah (Hazard) Watson traces her lineage. She was born June 27, 1734, in South Kingstown and died January, 1811, in Jamestown.

They were the parents of the following children: (1) Isabel, born September 22, 1766. (2) Job, born October 25, 1767. (3) Robert Hazard, born February 28, 1769. (4) Walter, born June 10, 1770. (5) Borden, born February 9, 1772. (6) John Jay, of whom further.

JOHN JAY WATSON, son of Job and Sarah (Hazard) Watson, was born November 1, 1774, and died September 7, 1852. He married (first) January 24, 1799, Sarah Brown, daughter of Deputy Governor George and Hannah (Robinson) Brown and she died February 19, 1804. He married (second) August 4, 1805, in Suffield, Connecticut, Isabella



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Watson, daughter of Walter Watson, and her death occurred January 9, 1858, at the age of seventy-three years.

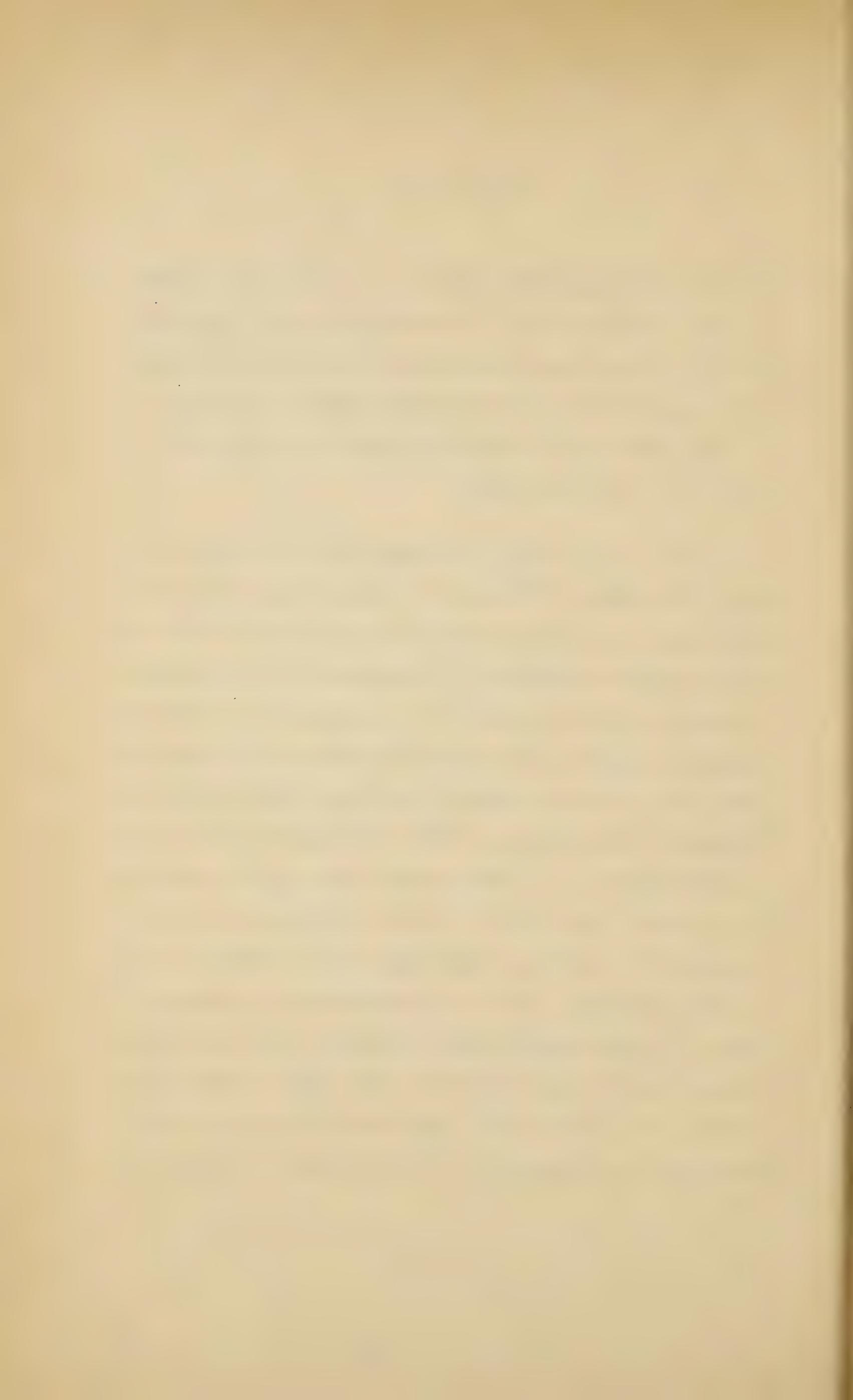
WILLIAM ROBINSON WATSON, son of John Jay and Sarah (Brown) Watson, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, November 14, 1799, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, August 29, 1864. He attended Plainfield (Connecticut) Academy and was graduated from Brown University in 1823. He was admitted to the bar, but engaged to only a very limited extent in the practice of his profession. His life was devoted almost exclusively to politics, and in his chosen sphere he was sagacious and influential. For nearly forty years he was one of the most active as well as most prominent politicians in Rhode Island, and probably no individual has ever exerted a greater influence in its local politics. In June, 1827, he was chosen by the General Assembly to fill the office of Clerk of Common Pleas for the County of Providence, at that time considered to be the most lucrative office in the State, and, in consequence, a place much contended for by political parties and their rising



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favorites. He held this office until May, 1833, when he was displaced by a combination of opposing parties. He regained the office in 1835, but only held it for one year. For five successive years (1836-1841) he was cashier of the Bank of North America and the City Bank of Providence.

In 1841, soon after President Harrison took the oath of office, William Watson was appointed Collector of the Port of Providence, which office he held until the beginning of President Polk's administration, in 1845. In 1849, he was again appointed to the same office by President Taylor, and retained it four years, until he was removed by President Pierce. Through his influence, while Collector of the Port of Providence, a construction was put upon a provision of the tariff of 1833, relating to the compensation to certain collectors. This interpretation of the tariff was adverse to the written opinions of John J. Crittenden and Reverdy Johnson, given while these eminent lawyers were holding the office of Attorney-General of the United States. In 1854, he was chosen Secretary of State in Rhode Island, but



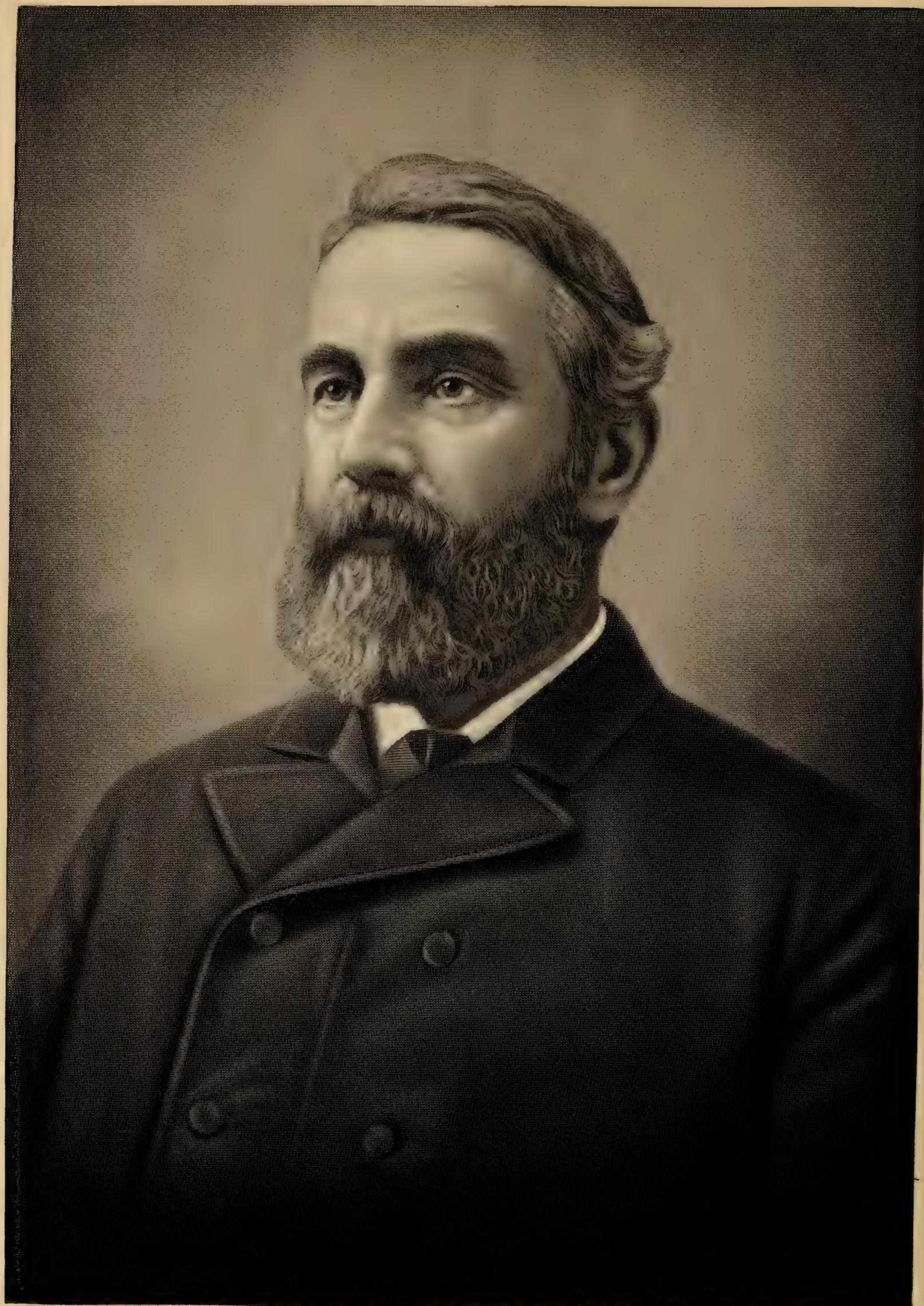
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was defeated the following year. In 1856, he was chosen by the General Assembly to take the office of State Auditor, and continued in that office until May, 1863. His last official relation to any institution was that which he sustained to the City Insurance Company, of which he was appointed President nearly a year before his death.

During the greater part of his life, Mr. Watson wrote for the political press, and in several instances, for brief periods, usually at election time, he was the editor of certain papers printed by this political press with which he was politically connected. His writings were almost invariably of a political character, and in the interest of the Whig party, of which he was a devoted champion in Rhode Island. The most elaborate of these were a series of papers, first published in the Providence Daily Journal in 1844, under the pen name of "Hamilton," which were afterwards collected and printed in pamphlet form. He explained the doctrines of the Whig party with remarkable force and vigor.

He married Mary Anne, daughter of Hon. Caleb





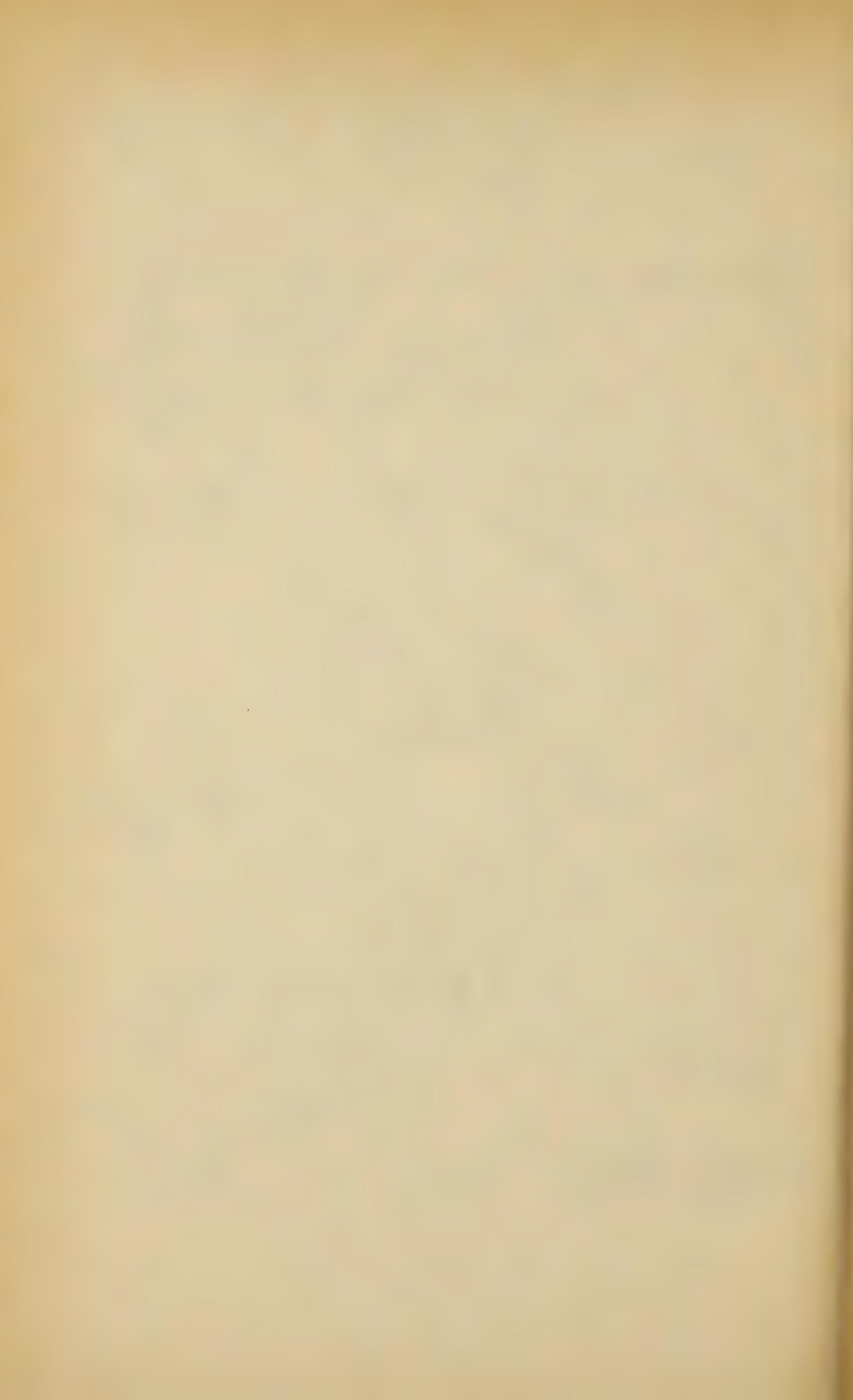
W. H. Watson

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Earle, of Providence, and they were the parents of the following children: (1) William Henry, of whom further. (2) Eleanor, who married Dr. Charles Judson Hill. (3) Amey, deceased. (4) Anna, deceased.

WILLIAM HENRY WATSON, son of William Robinson and Mary Anne (Earle) Watson, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 8, 1829, and died in Utica, New York, January 1, 1913. He was educated in the University Grammar School at Providence, and was graduated from Brown University in 1852. His scholastic record was excellent and several of the highest honors were awarded him. Subsequent to finishing his course at Brown, he entered the Homeopathic Medical College at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1854, received his degree of M. D. The same year he removed to Utica, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and for half a century was one of the most esteemed citizens of that city.

In 1857, he became one of the first members of the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society, of



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which organization he was elected president in 1860. He was a member of a similar society in the state of New York and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. Watson was one of the founders of the New York State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane, located in Middletown, New York. For three years, 1875-1878, he served as United States Pension Examiner. It was largely through his untiring efforts that the more stringent law relating to the examination of medical candidates was passed by the Legislature and for several years, Dr. Watson served on the examining board. He was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York, February 2, 1881, and for twenty-three years was prominent and influential in its councils, serving successfully as chairman of the committees on examinations and colleges, and the committee on university extension.

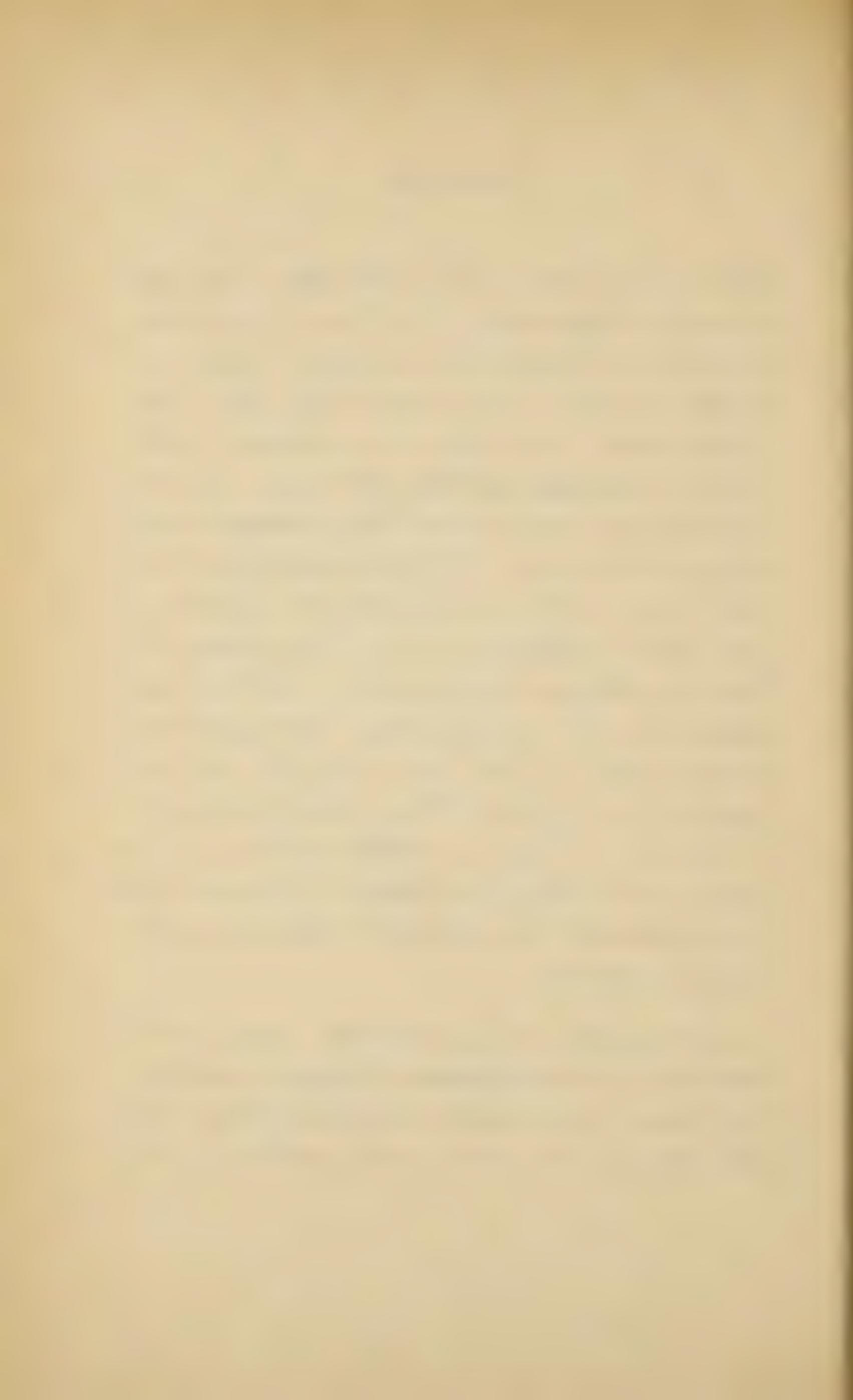
In 1881, Dr. Watson went abroad for further study and observation. Soon after his return in July, 1885, he delivered an address on "Medical Education and Medical Licensure" at the twenty-third convocation of the University of New York, which was



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held in Albany, New York. In this address, he again stressed the importance of the fitness of candidates and emphasized three points previously brought out by him. These points were: First: A fairly liberal education. Second: Four years of professional study. Third: Examination and licensure by an impartial court appointed by the State. This preliminary work resulted in the passing of a law by the State of New York, June 13, 1889, providing for the fundamental education of medical students. As time passed, this law and additional amendments to it have been adopted by the leading colleges throughout the United States. In 1901, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hobart College "in recognition of long and faithful service in the development of the higher educational system of the State, especially those parts of it pertaining to the study of medicine."

In recognition of his great work along medical lines and in the advancement of medical teachings, Dr. Watson was honored by the people of New York with the gift of a loving cup, presented to him



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February 14, 1905, at Albany. This cup bore the following inscription:

“In recognition of his professional attainments, his scholarship, his distinguished services in the organization of the County, and State Medical Societies, in securing advanced and uniform standards of qualification for the practice of medicine by state examining boards, his steadfast support of the course of higher education, and his eminent career as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.”

In 1902, he was chosen to represent the University of the State of New York at the Abel Fest of the Royal University of Christiania and tercentenary celebration of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, England. During this period, he delivered several addresses and speeches which were rich in material necessary to the knowledge of that fraternity and which were published in the medical journals. One of Dr. Watson's intimate friends and patients was Roscoe Conkling. During one period of his career, he spent some time in Florida and California, and as



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a result of these trips, wrote several booklets comparing the advantages of our own health resorts to the European Watering places.

Dr. Watson has rightly been called the "father of Homeopathy of Central New York." It was a source of great satisfaction to him to see the profession of Homeopathy given its due and accorded its proper standing. He was widely known throughout the state of New York, as well as in Utica, where he was looked upon as one of that city's most useful and worthy citizens. He was beloved by a large group and the news of his death was received with great sorrow by his fellow townsmen and his medical associates, as well as by his countless friends throughout the land. Both daily newspapers of Utica carried eulogistic editorials relating to Dr. Watson's death. The "Utica Observer" published the following:

"The new year was scarce two hours old before death came to Dr. William H. Watson, who had been a resident of Utica for the past fifty-eight years. He came to this city before he was thirty years old, having that year received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and chose Utica as offering

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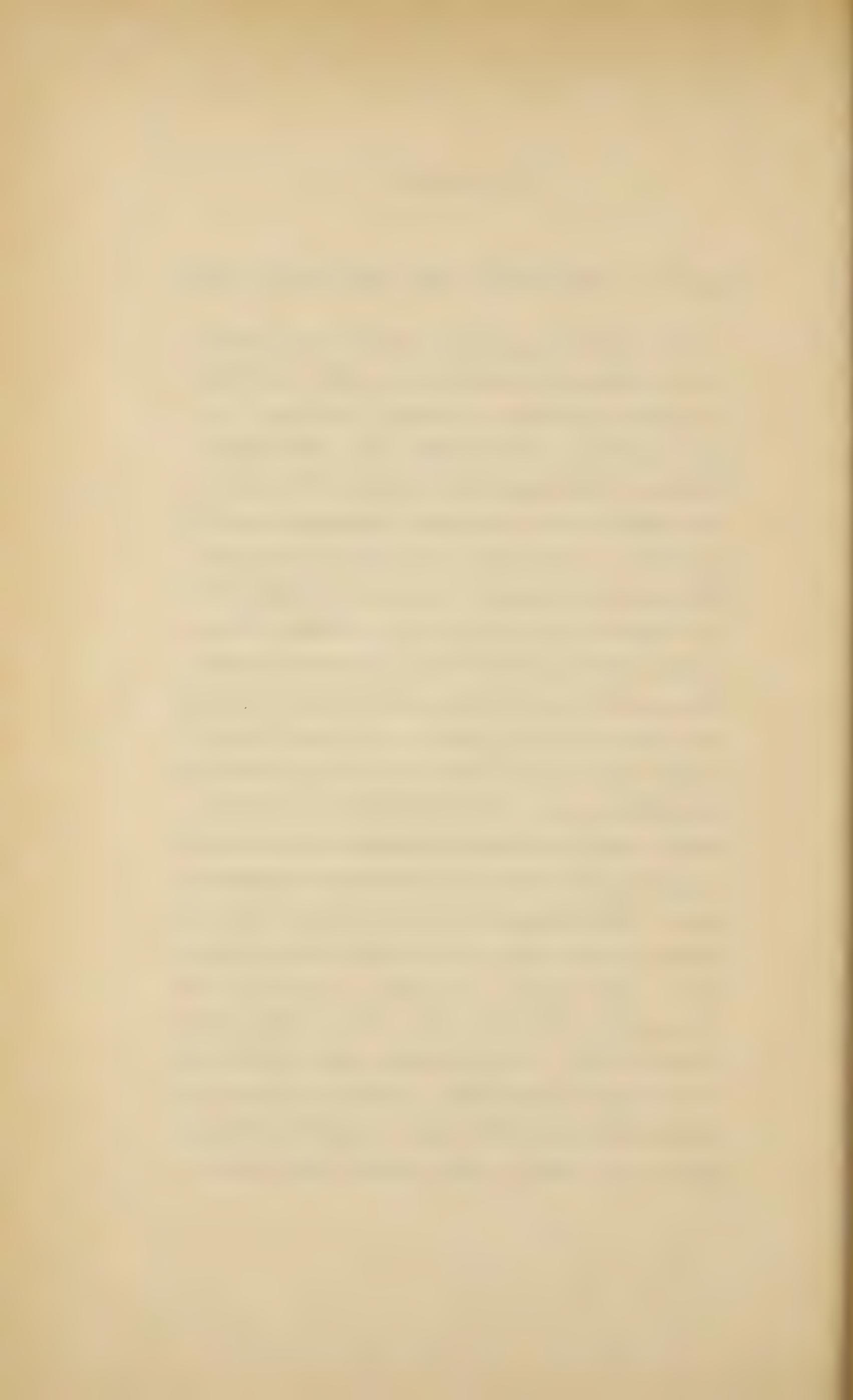
a good opening for a young medical practitioner. His life from that time has been crowded with important features, just as it has been crowded with study. Progressive in his profession, skillful as a diagnostician, of a careful and inquiring mind, holding his profession as the very highest, gentle and courteous, a friend to educational movements, an earnest advocate of clean politics, Dr. Watson became a commanding figure, not only in the community, but throughout the State and even beyond its borders. Dr. Watson's place has been a prominent one in the city of Utica, and he has aided in no small way in making the city a place of renown. His standing as a physician has been of the highest, and he has left his impress on the profession. Through his efforts there has been incorporated in our statutes a number of wise provisions, and the people have been given protections against quackery and fraud. It has been noticed by those who met him during the fall that he was growing feeble, though he approached the end with cheerfulness and without complaining, as one whose work had been earnestly performed, and who had held firm faith, that the step into the future was nothing beyond the falling to sleep."



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From the "Utica Press", the following is taken:

"The beginning of the new year was marked by the death of one of Utica's oldest and most prominent citizens, its largest individual tax-payer and real estate owner, Dr. William H. Watson, which occurred yesterday. He came to this city in 1854, and began the practice of his profession in which he attained eminence. Dr. Watson early identified himself intimately with the interests of the city and its activities. He was a man of strong convictions and strong friendships, and he stood ready and willing to defend his opinions and his friends at all times. He was deeply and sincerely devoted to the profession of medicine, and to that school known as Homeopathy, and was among its earliest advocates and supporters. He was very properly considered the father of Homeopathy in Central New York, and it was a matter of pride with him that he lived to see the school accorded a standing and character in the community. One of his strong characteristics was the loyalty and faithfulness with which he stood by a cause or a friend in whom he believed. He was an honorable and upright man, and in every sense a good citizen;



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he was polished and cultured, a scholar in his profession and an educated gentleman. His passing brings a change to Utica, and his death will be deeply regretted where he was best known."

Dr. Watson married (first) in Providence, Rhode Island, May 1, 1854, Sarah Thompson Carlile. He married (second) December 16, 1891, Mrs. Julia Williams of Utica, New York.

Dr. William H. and Sarah (Carlile) Watson were the parents of the following children:

(1) Lucy Carlile, born February 10, 1855, in Utica, New York, where she still resides. Miss Watson has always identified herself with civic affairs. She is a charter member of the New Century Club, of which she was at one time the president; a member of the Woman's Civic Club; of the Oneida County Council on Tuberculosis and Public Health, of the Association for the Blind, and of the Utica Colony of New England Women. During the campaign for woman suffrage she was leader of Oneida County and did much extension work for this great cause.



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In 1929, she was chosen as one of the women of New York State whose names were inscribed on a tablet at Albany in recognition of her part in bringing about suffrage for women. She has been a lifelong member of the Episcopal Church and has devoted herself to the work of Grace Church, Utica, being a Sunday School teacher, member of the Altar Society, the Girl's Friendly Society, the Woman's Auxiliary and the Church Mission of Help.

(2) William Livingston, born March 27, 1856, died June 24, 1908. He was educated in Utica where his active life was spent and where he was most successfully engaged in the real estate business. As his father had done, he entered actively into the life of Utica and was ever zealous of the best interests of that city. He was a member of the Fort Schuyler, the Sadaquada and Yahnundasis Golf Clubs and was particularly interested in all sports of an outdoor nature. Mr. Watson married (first) October 1, 1887, Alice Parkinson of Jamaica, Massachusetts, who was born March 8, 1866, and died October 4, 1893. They were the parents of a daughter, Alice, who was born

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July 20, 1890. She married June 17, 1911, James Lincoln Lowery of Utica, and they were the parents of two children, Lucy Carlile, born February 12, 1915, and Watson, born May 8, 1917. He married (second) April 22, 1896, Ellen Swan of Baltimore, Maryland.





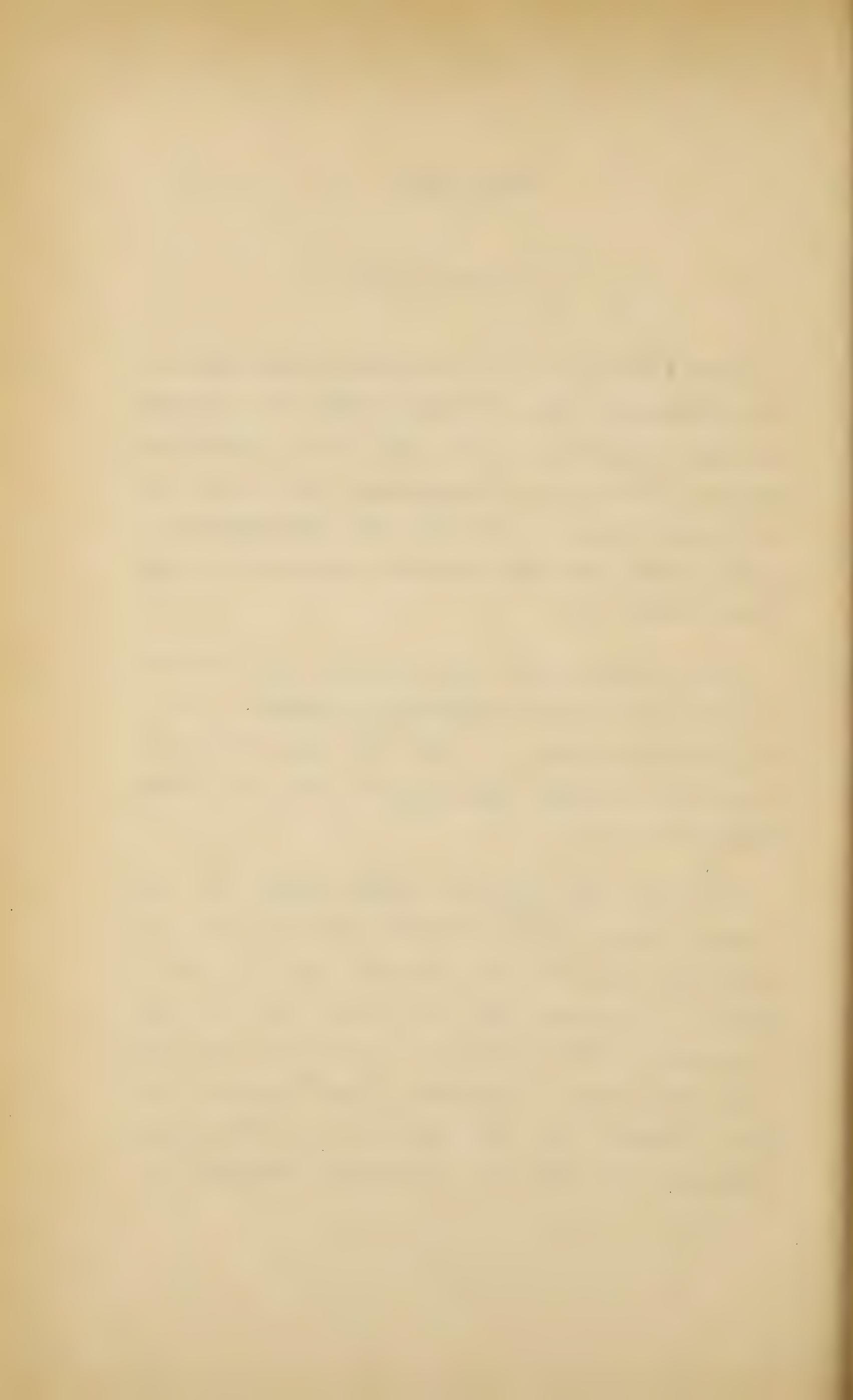
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THE CARLILE LINE

JOHN CARLILE, the first member of the family in this particular line, of whom there is a definite record, was born in 1730, and was a prominent citizen of Providence, Rhode Island. He became one of the first Masons in that city. His wife was known as Elizabeth, and they were the parents of a son, John Carlile, Jr.

JOHN CARLILE, JR., son of John and Elizabeth Carlile, was born in Providence, September 2, 1762, and died September 17, 1833. He married Nancy Dana of Sherborn, Massachusetts, who was born August 7, 1768.

EDWARD CARLILE, son of John Carlile, Jr., and Nancy (Dana) Carlile, was born July 19, 1802, and died July 11, 1838. He married April 25, 1827, Hannah Thompson, who was born in 1803 and died December 4, 1837, daughter of John Thompson and Sally (Waterman) Thompson. John Thompson was born October 30, 1774, and died in Providence, February 24, 1825, son of Captain Ebenezer and



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Elizabeth (Kinnicutt) Thompson. Captain Ebenezer Thompson was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 15, 1735, and died in Providence, December 10, 1805.

Edward and Hannah (Thompson) Carlile were the parents of the following children:

(1) John Thompson, who died in infancy. (2) Sarah Thompson, of whom further. (3) Elizabeth Waterman, born August 8, 1834, died October 18, 1898. She married November 7, 1855, Charles F. Choate and they were the parents of the following children: Edward, Sarah, Margaret, Charles and Helen.

SARAH THOMPSON CARLILE, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Thompson) Carlile, was born March 6, 1830, and died July 27, 1881, in Utica, New York. She married May 1, 1854, Dr. William Henry Watson. (*See Watson Line*). The early part of Mrs. Watson's life was spent in Providence where she was educated. After her marriage she removed to Utica with Dr. Watson, where her pleasing personality



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won the hearts of those who were fortunate enough to know her. The Utica Daily Observer, at the time of her death, carried the following tribute to her beautiful character:

“In the community in which she moved Mrs. Watson gathered about her by native graces of mind and person an admiring circle of friends. She was never unresponsive when her valuable aid was solicited for any scheme of charity, and patrons of St. Luke’s Hospital remember how her pleasant residence was thrown open at different times for the holding of entertainments for the benefit of the institution. Natural refinement lent a delightful adornment to all her other excellent qualities. In the household which now mourns her so deeply she presided with rare attractiveness of disposition and thoughtful concern for those about her. The deceased lady’s presence will be sadly missed at her hearthstone; and in the ranks of outside friends her absence will create a void hard to be filled again.”



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Arms: Gules from a fesse or, charged with two barrulets azure a demi-lion rampant issuant of the second.

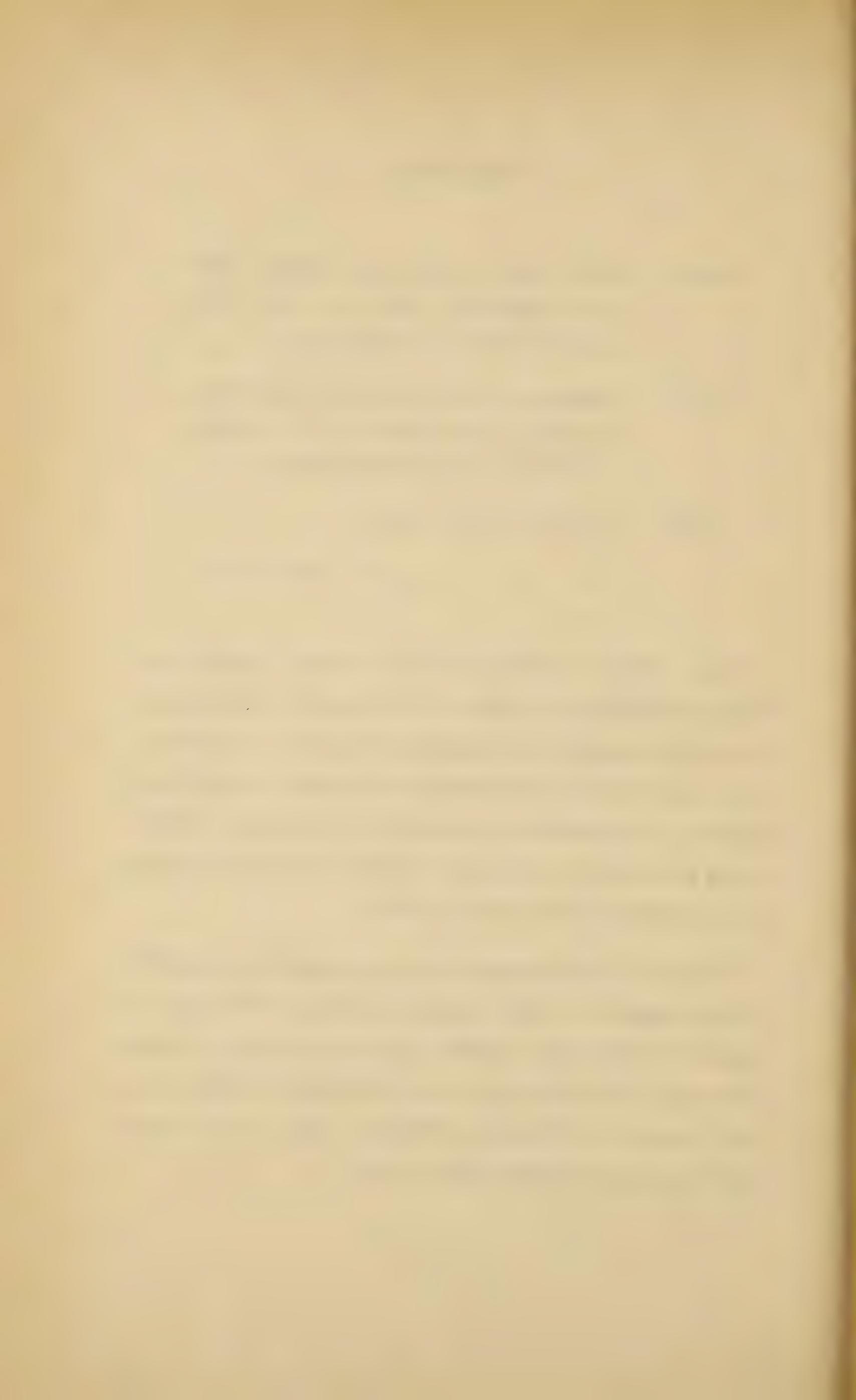
Crest: A savage, or wild man's head affrontee, couped at the shoulders, the temples entwined with woodbines proper.

Motto: Virtuti Moenia Cedant.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

THE Wilder family is of ancient origin and Nicholas Wilder, the first of the name of whom there is record, is said to have come to England from France with the Earl of Richmond and landed at Milford Haven. It is definitely recorded that Nicholas Wilder was a chieftain in the army of the Earl of Richmond at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.

The Earl of Richmond who succeeded Richard III was crowned by Lord Stanley as Henry VII and on April 15, 1497, the twelfth year in the reign of that sovereign, the landed Estate of Sulham, in Berkshire, was granted to Nicholas Wilder, who, at the same time received a grant to bear arms.



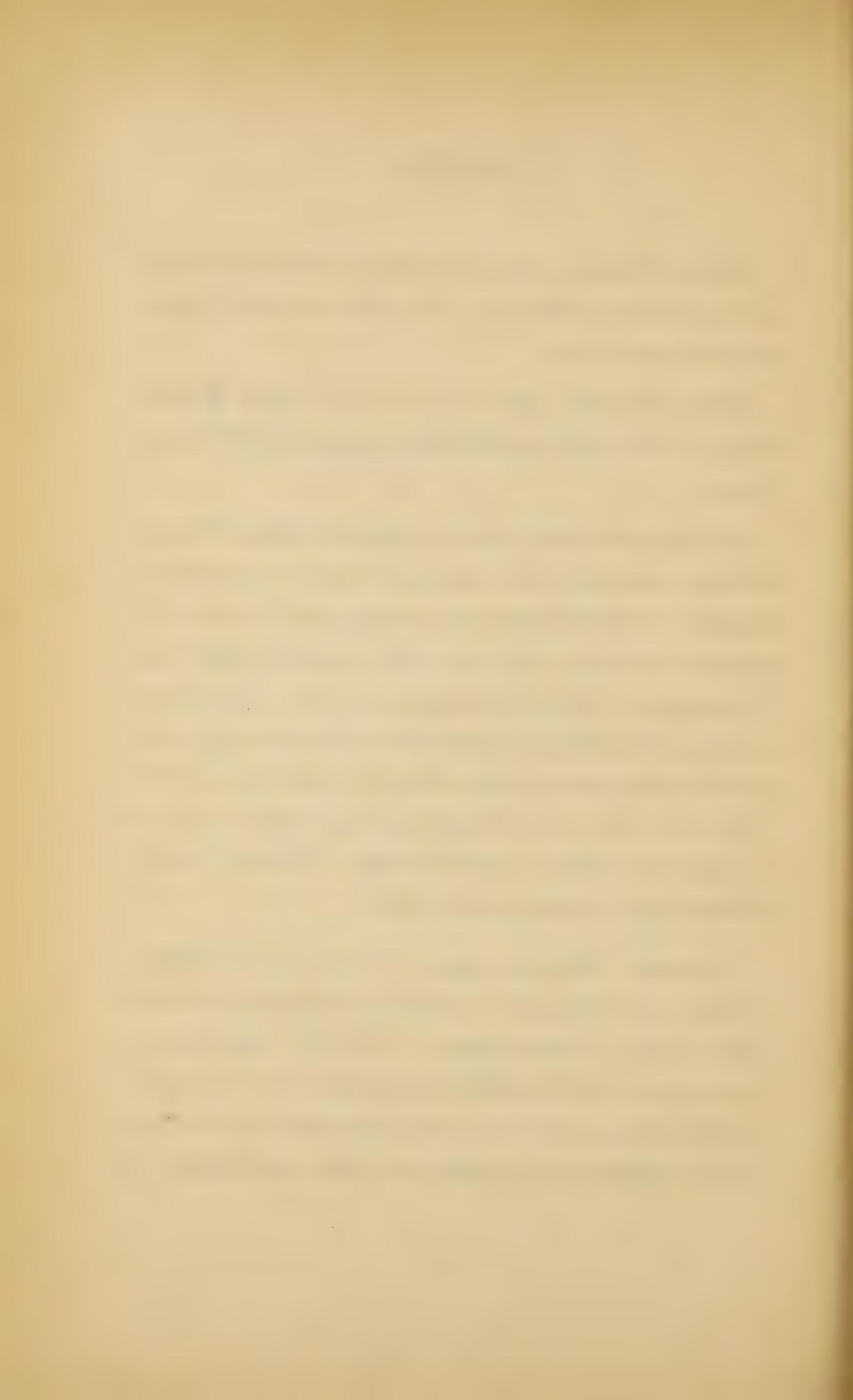
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JOHN WILDER, son of Nicholas, was in possession of the Sulham Estate in 1525. He married Agnes, surname unknown.

JOHN WILDER, son of John and Agnes Wilder, died in 1588. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Keats.

THOMAS WILDER, son of John and Alice (Keats) Wilder, inherited the Sulham Estate and died at Shiplake, Oxfordshire County, England, in 1634. He married Martha, who in 1638 sailed in the ship "Confidence" for the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Her sons, Edward and Thomas, emigrated to New England before 1638. The town records of Hingham show that land was granted to Martha and Edward Wilder. Martha Wilder died in Hingham in 1652.

THOMAS WILDER, son of Thomas and Martha Wilder, was born in England in 1618 and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1640. In 1659 he removed with his family to Nashawena, now Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming and the manufacture of



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potash. He was one of the influential citizens of the town and served as selectman and held other offices of trust and responsibility until his death in 1667. He married in 1640, Anna or Hannah, who died June 10, 1692.

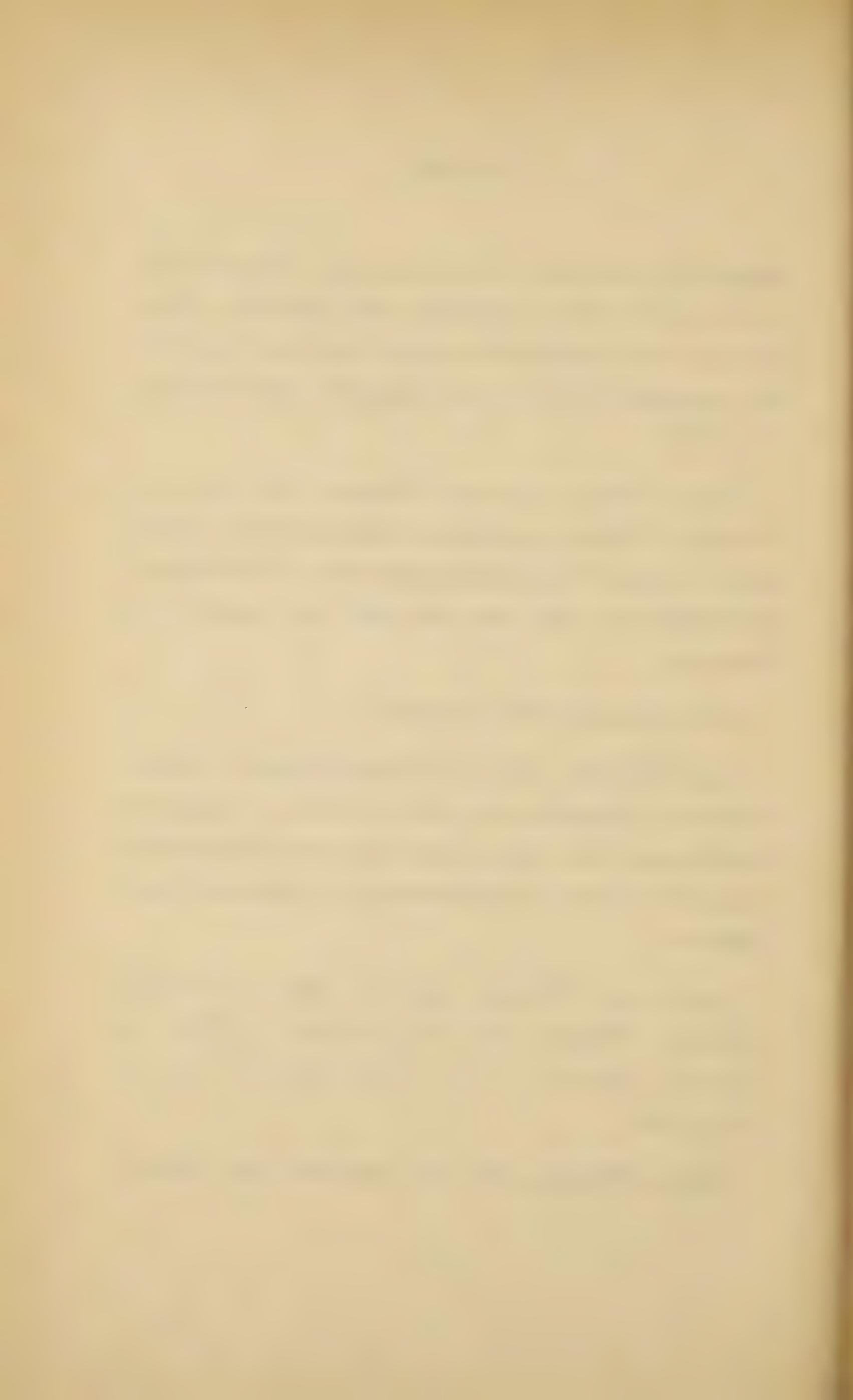
JOHN WILDER, son of Thomas and Ann, or Hannah, Wilder, was born in Charlestown in 1646. He was one of the original proprietors of Worcester, Massachusetts, and was engaged in farming in Lancaster.

He married in 1673, Hannah.

JOHN WILDER, son of John and Hannah Wilder, was born November 15, 1673. He was a farmer at Six Nations, later called South Lancaster and now the town of Clinton, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Sawyer.

JONATHAN WILDER, son of John and Sarah (Sawyer) Wilder, was born October 5, 1710. He married, February 23, 1738, or 39, Zerviah Houghton.

ELIHU WILDER, son of Jonathan and Zerviah



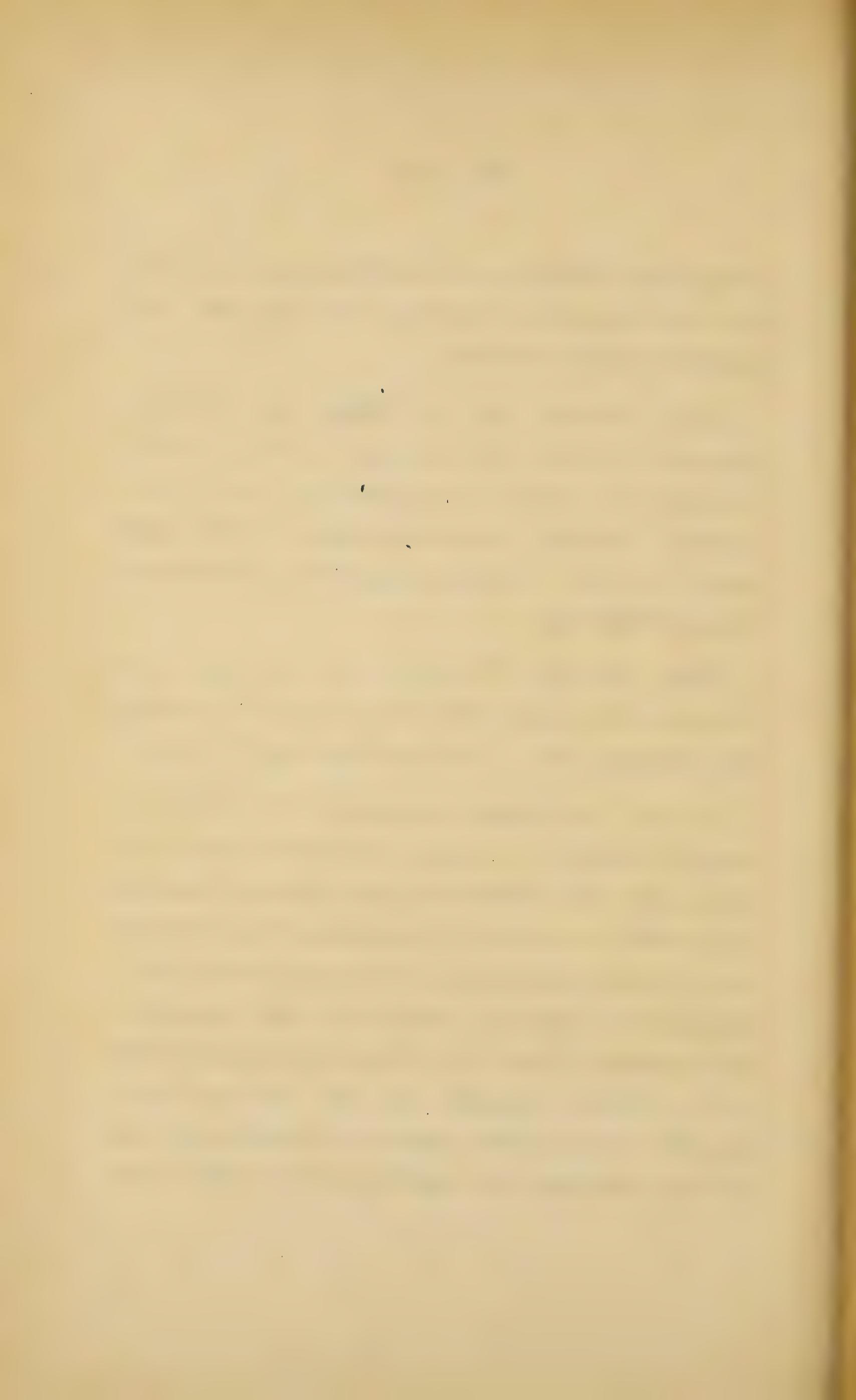
WILDER

(Houghton) Wilder, was born February 11, 1760. He was engaged in farming in Lancaster. He married Prudence Manning.

JONES WILDER, son of Elihu and Prudence (Manning) Wilder, was born May 7, 1791, and died November 7, 1861. He married in June, 1820, Arethusa Manning, born September 5, 1796, died March 24, 1875, a daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Carter) Manning.

JONES WARREN WILDER, son of Jones and Arethusa (Manning) Wilder, was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, May 4, 1832, and died April 10, 1894.

In 1867 he became associated with Ebenezer Butterick in the manufacture of patterns made from tissue paper. Mr. Wilder was an aggressive business genius with a remarkable foresight and soon became the active and controlling member of the firm of E. Butterick & Company, which was then located at 192 Broadway, New York City. It was entirely due to Mr. Wilder's foresight that the *Metropolitan*, a magazine with fashion reports to stimulate the sale of the patterns, was established in 1869. This





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magazine later became the *Delineator*. In 1871 the company sold over 6,000,000 patterns and by 1876 branches had been established in London, Paris, Brussels and Vienna. The business was reorganized in 1881 as the Butterick Publishing Company, Ltd., with Mr. Wilder as president and Mr. Butterick as secretary. Mr. Wilder was the active head of the concern until the time of his death.

Jones Warren Wilder married, March 29, 1853, Jane Eliza Raymore, born February 5, 1837, died January 31, 1906, daughter of James Henry and Elizabeth Howe (Loring) Raymore.

GEORGE WARREN WILDER, son of Jones Warren and Jane Eliza (Raymore) Wilder, was born March 29, 1866, in Sterling, Massachusetts, and died February 19, 1931, in New York City.

He received his preliminary education in the public schools and graduated from Amherst College in 1899 with the degree of A. B. He then completed a course in law at Columbia University and later read law in the offices of Benjamin F. Tracy and Isaac S. Catlin

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of Brooklyn, New York. He was admitted to the State Bar of New York in 1891.

Mr. Wilder, however, did not engage in the practice of his chosen profession, but in 1891 became associated with his father and brothers in the Butterick Publishing Company of which his father at that time was president.

George Warren Wilder at once became a powerful influence in the upbuilding of the company and the success of the "Delineator" was in a great measure due to his efforts. Mr. Wilder became vice-president in 1899 and in 1902, when the company was incorporated under the laws of New York, with a capital of \$12,000,000, he was elected to the office of president. Mr. Wilder was the active head of this great enterprise until 1926, when he retired and removed to Rindge, New Hampshire, to begin the restoration of "Cheshire Place", a 4,000 acre estate formerly owned by his father. "Cheshire Place" was for many years operated as a model farm. Mr. Wilder changed the name to "Timbertop" and engaged on a large scale in the raising of potatoes and thoroughbred Guernsey cattle in which he was especially interested.

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He was a member of the Rindge Grange and took an active part in its affairs. He also took a keen interest in the civic life of Rindge where he was a leader of the Board of Trade. He was largely responsible for the formation of the Montachusett Regional Conference, which grew out of a banquet and reunion, arranged by him to increase good will between the Chamber of Commerce of Fitchburg and the Rindge Board of Trade. Mr. Wilder was a frequent visitor in Fitchburg where he was well known and held in the highest esteem.

In politics Mr. Wilder was a staunch republican and served with much credit to himself and his constituents as representative from Rindge in the New Hampshire State Legislature, where his services as a member of the Ways and Means Committee were especially valuable. His forceful personality soon made itself felt and his fellow legislators, regardless of party affiliations, respected him for his sincere and constructive views. He was especially interested in taxation and had made a deep study of this problem. Mr. Wilder enjoyed the personal friendship of

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President Hoover with whom he was associated as a Director of the American Better Homes Society, an organization for the promotion of a better standard of living in the United States. He was a crusader for child welfare and in 1909, he, with President Roosevelt, organized the first congress on child welfare held in the world. Through his magazines he interested childless families in the welfare of homeless children and in such a manner found homes for thirteen thousand orphans in ten years.

Mr. Wilder's fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic Order and his club memberships included the University Club of Boston and the Amherst Club of New York. His college fraternity was the Chi Phi.

The following resolution, which was read by Governor John G. Winant at a session of the House of Representatives on February 19, 1931, is indicative of the esteem and respect with which Mr. Wilder was held by his colleagues:

“Yesterday death came to George W. Wilder as it must come to all men. We knew him, in the colloquial language of parliamentary pro-

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cedure, as 'the Member from Rindge.' In these legislative halls, against his own interests, he fought for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. No cause that carried a challenge to protect the weak ever failed to win his sympathy and support. Always he worked for a greater equality of opportunity, a square deal for the other fellow, and thru it all he respected the opinions of others as he did his own.

"Even when his body was torn with pain his thoughts were here in the Assembly of the people.

"We shall miss his brave spirit and kindly understanding. If we would pay him tribute it could only be thru rising above ourselves and writing human progress into the statutes of this session.

"Always he wore the red badge of courage over a warm heart.

"It was he who as a student of Amherst College asked Professor Garman, 'If a man lived the truth as he sees the truth shall he enter the Kingdom of Heaven?' And Garman answered, 'He is in the Kingdom of Heaven for the Kingdom of Heaven is truth'."

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George Warren Wilder married (first), December 1, 1892, Gertrude Chapin Stowe who died in July, 1922. They were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Gertrude, born June 9, 1897; married William Cole Esty, 2nd, of New Canaan, Connecticut.
- (2) George Warren, Jr., born August 21, 1900; resides in Los Angeles, California.
- (3) Stowe, born December 24, 1903, resides in Greenwich, Connecticut.
- (4) Donald, born February 1, 1905, resides in Cleveland, Ohio.
- (5) Helen C., born December 15, 1912, resides at home.

George Warren Wilder married (second), January 10, 1920, Abby Langdon (Alger) Shaw, daughter of William Ellerton and Lucille (deLeon) Alger. Mr. Alger was engaged in the diplomatic service all of his active years, and was a nationally known figure.

Mrs. Wilder married (first) William Henry Shaw, January 8, 1907. He died May 7, 1908. They

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were the parents of one child, John Clark Shaw, who was born July 25, 1908, and adopted by Mr. Wilder. At present (1932), a student at the University of Texas, at Austin, Texas.











